HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st, ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,

Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pa hni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingab, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	5th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 151.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,

Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street. Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550

Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th Nov.	1904.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,598	1st Dec.	,,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th ,,	,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	3rd Jan,,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th ,,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY.

and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS

AND

LONDON

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY

AND

UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES

3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.

5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag,

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.

CALCUTTA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below:—

5,000 Bonds of Rs.	100 each	= Rs.	5,00,000
600 „ „	500 „	= „	3,00,000
300 „ „	1,000 „	= „	3,00,000
75 „ „	2,000 „	= „	1,50,000
20 „ „	5,000 „	= „	1,00,000
15 „ „	10,000 „	= „	1,50,000
6,010 Bonds.	=		Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay;

(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot;

(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant;

(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specialed in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LACHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar..................

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A. B.), his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State,

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "WARTBURG," Nos. 10-11, Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 3rd November, 1904.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,

Head Police Office, Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1904, at Rs. 80 per Whole and Rs. 20 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE.
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 12th November 1904, both days inclusive.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

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„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
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For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year...	4½ „
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„ 3 „	3½ „

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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

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Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—**THOMSON & TAYLOR**,
BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	3	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	48	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£88	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= do
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	58 3-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= unchanged
Berlin	20·35 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3-4 O.-N. firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers £72
Yellow metal 6 1-21

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1-4 value

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 N.-D. value
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers } done
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D., sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 31 N D sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. sellers } quiet
Brown 30 1-2 N.-D., done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-2 N.-D., sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3 8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·32 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown nil Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 93,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec. 5·23 —1	Dec.-Jan. 5·24 —1	Jan.-Feb. 5·25 —1
Feb.-Mar. 5·26 —2	Mar.-April 5·27 —2	April.-May. 5·28 —2
May-June. 5·29 —2	June-July 5·29 —2	July.-Aug. 5·29 —2

Receipts at U S Ports	81,000
Do. last year	90,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	53,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·00
Futures, month of December	9·70 + 7
Do. do. March	9·89 + 5

In New Orleans—Holiday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 1st November, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,938 bales,
Wheat	30,112 cwts,
Linseed	10,469 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,020 "
Gingellyseed	5,573 "
Poppyseed	699 "
Groundnuts	147 "
Castorseed	7,696 "
Rice	12,093 "
Myrabollams	480 "
Cottonseed	10,197 "
Mowraseed	1,166 "
Gram	2,719 "
Joowar	4,131 "
Maize	360 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet,
Surats	quiet,
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	....
3 per cent Rentes	....
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	....
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 2,

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-3
1st Settlement ...30th November	97·4

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st	April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 20th	October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 13th	October	5	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0 to 5 13 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	Rs. 22 1-2
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 36
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 28
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28 1/2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales ... bales	8,000
Imports ... do.	31,000

	Nov.-Dec. 5·27 +4	Dec.-Jan. 5·28 +4
Jan.-Feb 5·29 +4	Feb.-Mch. 5·30 +4	Mch-Apl. 5·31 +4
Apl.-May. 5·32 +4	May-June 5·33 +4	June-July 5·33 +4
	July-Aug. 5·33 +4	

COTTON.—The tone of the market is easier. A small turnover is reported at Colaba, as buyers are holding off for lower rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	207	195	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (K.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	205	188	...	25 Jan.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	223	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	216	210		25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	212	206		25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	224	...	...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	228	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	230	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	252	...	...	1 to 25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	239		15 to 25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	219	213		25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	215	209		25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	218	208	...	25 Nov.
Do ...	210	200	...	25 Dec.
Do. ...	208	198	...	25 Jan.
Sind Punjab...	218	208	...	25 Nov.
Do. ...	210	200	...	25 Dec.
Do. ...	208	198	...	25 Jan.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool 12th October :—During the past week steadiness has been the dominant note of the market, and prices show on balance an advance of 3 points. The gigantic movement of this month, which a well-known New York manipulator prophesied would have such a demoralizing effect on the cotton markets of the world, has, so far, had little or no effect. On the one hand, it has not been quite as large as expected; and on the other, the cotton coming to market is being eagerly absorbed by dealers and shippers, who, are heavily oversold and find some difficulty in filling their contracts. The weather lately has been extremely favourable for picking; in fact, we learn that about 80 per cent. of the crop has been picked in Alabama, Georgia and S. W. Texas, and that in all other states the harvesting is progressing with much rapidity. Complaints of shortage of labour are not much to the front just at present. The date of killing frost will, of course, exercise a very potent influence on the ultimate figure of the crop; but already a number of our American friends have made up their minds more or less as to what the figure will approximately be. Their estimates range from 10,700,000 to 11,500,000. Would even 11,500,000 be too much, at present prices? We do not think so. We venture once more to lay stress on the almost unprecedentedly great exhaustion everywhere of stocks of the raw material, and of yarns and cloth. An enormous business has thus been automaticaly accumulating, and has only been put through so far to a very partial extent. People have become accustomed to a fairly high range of prices, and 5d. is no longer an obstacle in the expansion of trade. The expansion of trade is, in fact, the great feature of the day. In Lancashire 40,000 operatives are working longer hours than they did a month ago. This number will be greatly increased during the present month, as soon as all the machinery is ready to be started again. In East Lancashire, where three-fourths of the operatives have been forced to work short time, now over 6,000,000, spindles and a large number of looms have resumed full time, and others are being started daily. Never has there been a more promising outlook for Lancashire than to-day. And in many places on the Continent we see the same prospect of better business. But most of all we wish to point out that the depression which has been so long prevalent in America seems to have come to an end. When we read the the reports of the stock and share markets over there, and of the general financial outlook, we can come to no other conclusion than this, that in consequence of the large crops, and of the consequently increased and still increasing railway traffic, things, which have been very black indeed for the last two or three years, are righting themselves, and there is every prospect of a revival of immense trade. Do not let us forget that America's financial resources have vastly increased during the last 20 to 30 years, and that there is a revival of trade over the whole world. Taking all in all, we feel confident that at present prices, a consumption of at least 11,000,000 is assured, and that even if we get 11,500,000 it will not be too much; and under these circumstances cotton under 6d. is very reasonable. Therefore we should say to our friends, every time the market is depressed, take advantage of it by buying. We shall see many fluctuations before the world has made up its mind as to what the cotton crop is going to be. This, at any rate is our own personal view.—Options :—May-April, single 0·35d, double 0d·70; April-May, single 0·40d, double 0·80d.; May-June, single 0·45d., double 0·90d.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

This is the way they sell stock in America. Thomas W. Lawson, writing in a transatlantic magazine, tells how the Parrot Mine was sold, to facilitate the launching of the "Amalgamated Company" :—

"I negotiated for the acquisition of the Parrot mine, the majority of whose stock was held by certain wealthy brass manufacturers in Connecticut. When the day came for the final arrangements, at precisely a quarter to eleven I let the head of the firm into one of the numerous private offices which are a part of Mr. Rogers' suite. He had under his arm a bundle of papers representing the stocks which he was to exchange for the purchase money, amounting to dols. 4,086,000, and I think, fully expected that in their examination, the receipting, and in the general talkings over the greater part of the day would be taken up. It took me some six or seven minutes to get him located, and it was close on to five minutes of eleven when Mr. Rogers stepped into the room. I was well into the introduction, when out came Mr. Rogers' watch, and with what must have appeared to the visitor as astonished consternation: 'I do hope you will excuse me,' he exclaimed, in the middle of a handshake, 'but, my gracious, I am overdue upstairs,' and he bolted.

"His place was taken fifty seconds after by Mr. Rogers' secretary, who in less than a minute had exchanged a check of dols. 4,086,000 made out to herself and indorsed in blank, for the bundle of stocks, and in another minute I was ushering the old gentleman into the elevator."

"When he came to on the sidewalk he got his breath sufficiently to say: 'Phew, I thought my trade was big one, but that friend of yours, Rogers, must have had some other fellow upstairs who was going to turn in dols. 40,000,000 of stuff, because he did appear dreadfully excited!'"

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last shoot of the monsoon season took place at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday, at 700 and 800 yards when only 9 members turned out to compete. Some fine shooting was the result, Sergeant Major Downing making 34 points out of a possible 35 at each distance. In the last shoot up the Range he made 32 points at 200 yards, 28 at 300, 35 (a possible) at 500, 31 at 600, 34 at 700 and 34 at 800 yards, making a total of 194 out of a possible 210.

The following are the scores :—

	Scores 700 Yds.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vol	33b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vol	32c
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	29d
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Arty	29e
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol	26c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol	26d
Cyclist A W Scott, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	4 fired 3 shots only.

a Handicapped 10 Points.
b Handicapped 8 Points Winner of Spoon,
c Handicapped 7 Points
d Handicapped 8 Points
e Handicapped 7 Points

	Scores 800 Yds.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	30b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P R Volrs	30c
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club	28d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol	28b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	28d
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Arty	27e
Cyclist A W Scott, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	11

a Handicapped 10 Points Winner of Spoon.
b Handicapped 8 Points
c Handicapped 7 Points
d Handicapped 9 Points
e Handicapped 6 Points

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	10	9	88
Total plague deaths to date	277,391	220,287	
Same date last year	11	10	62

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNOLLY—October 26, at Secunderabad, India, the wife of Capt K J G Dunolly, Indian Army, of a son.

JUSTICE—October 20, at Vizianagram, the wife of Lieut W A Justice, M B, D P H Indian Medical Service, of a daughter—still born.

MACLEOD—October 23, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Captain E C MacLeod, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—October 29, at Ross, Malcolm Gordon Anderson, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs F G Anderson.

COX—October 27, at Agra, 2nd Lieutenant W H Cox, Royal Garrison Artillery, aged 20 years, Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

	Rs. a.
LILACINE,	1 0
For wounds, bruises, mosquito bites, &c.	
SICILIAN DEPILATORY,	1 8
For removing superfluous hair.	
ECLIPSE HAIR DESTROYER	0 4
A cheap Hair Destroyer.	
RINGWORM OINTMENT	0 8
In mud pots, cures promptly.	
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3 0
Phosphorus Nerve Tonic. Very powerful.	
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR TABLETS	1 0
The above in tablet form.	
INDIAN ASTHMA CURE	2 0
Gives prompt relief. The fumes are inhaled.	
ASTHMATONES	1 8
From the receipt of a specialist.	
PULMOTONES	1 8
For coughs and colds. Receipt on bottle.	
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL	1 0
A perfect emulsion. Easy to take.	
PETROLEUM PECTORAL EMULSION ...	1 0
Taken when Cod Liver Oil cannot be borne.	
PAPARIDINE	2 0
For dyspepsia, torpid liver and constipation.	
PAPARIDINE TABLETS ... Re. 1 and	2 0
The above in tablet form.	
EPILCURE	1 8
The great cure for Epilepsy.	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR	1 4
A perfect Dentifrice.	
FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE	0 C
For all kinds of Fever and Ague.	

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 6-58m., 7-40a. Low water, 0-19m., 1-40a.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 P. M. on the 6th and 7th Instant.

THE PATHARE PRABHU KNOWLEDGE IMPROVING SOCIETY.—The annual social gathering of this institution will be held, on Sunday, at 8 a m., in the Society's Hall, No. 9, 'New Line Street, Bombay."

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—At the third day's funeral obsequies of the death of Bai Buchoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Dhunjishah Manekji Lalkaka of the Postal Department, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Dosabhai Framji Karaka, the sum of Rs. 4,725, was subscribed by her relatives for various charitable objects, the principal contribution being from her own friends.

A TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Jairam Jivaji, a Hindu hawker, aged fifty-two, while attempting to cross the tram line in Bapoo Khote Street on Tuesday, was accidentally knocked down by one of the horses attached to a tram-car and before the car could be brought to a stand still, his left foot was caught by the front wheel. He was extricated and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured foot was amputated above the instep.

KITE FLYING.—Walter Lowden, a Eurasian lad, aged ten, residing with his parents at Guzri Bazar, Parel Road, while flying a kite from the top of his house on Tuesday afternoon, accidentally slipped and fell to the ground below from a height of about thirty feet. He was removed to the J. J Hospital, where it was ascertained that the boy had sustained serious injuries. He has been detained in the hospital.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Alladin Ismail, a Mahomedan, aged twenty, went to the Gilder Street Tank on Tuesday afternoon and drove thirty-five buffaloes belonging to his master into the water. The animals remained in the water for some time and as they were not inclined to leave their cool retreat, Alladin went into the tank to drive them out. While thus engaged he went beyond his depth and was drowned. The police dragged the tank and recovered the body yesterday morning.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March	Olympia	Tom Clark
Selection	I Lombardi	Verdi
Clarionet Solo	By Rosini	Rosini
Valse	Jennesse Doree	Waldteufel
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivans
Galop	From House To House	Faust

THE PARSEE AUTHENTICS.—The Parsee Authentics celebrated their first anniversary last Tuesday. This new Club was twelve months old on the 1st inst., and a dinner was arranged to commemorate the occasion. A shamiana was decorated and illuminated, and a string band was in attendance. About 75 gentlemen responded to the invitation to be present. Mr. Bomonji D. Padumji, president of the Club, after having proposed the King Emperor's health, asked the Parsee Authentics to drink to the prosperity of the Club. He dwelt at length on the rapid rise of the Club and on its prosperity within so short a period. He complimented the Managing Committee on the results they had achieved, and wished the Club still further success. The toast was drunk enthusiastically. Mr. Behramji F. Karaka, welcomed and thanked the guests of the evening on behalf of the Club. Mr. Minocher Vakil having replied, Mr. Behramji P. Mehta proposed the toast of the president. After listening to some Indian music, the gathering dispersed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MILKMAN.—Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, disposed of a case in which Shivcharan Jerbandhan, a milkman, charged Partabsing and two other milkmen with assaulting him, on the 12th August last. Mr. Jadeo, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Dhunjishaw, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant kept his buffaloes in a stable at Gowalia Tank Road, where the accused also stabled his animals. On the night of the 12th August, the complainant saw his cow being milked by one of the accused and remonstrated with him, when the other accused appeared and they all assaulted him, inflicting injuries on his body. The accused denied the charge and stated that the complainant owed them some money and as they served him with a notice to pay up the amount, he preferred a false charge against them in order to bring pressure on them to settle their claim. The Magistrate held that the charge was not proved and discharged the accused.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Domoder Futtansey stood charged with receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. Narandas, the brother of the accused, it will be remembered, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 5,500 given to him by Bhimsy Kara, his master, to pay to Messrs W. A. Graham & Co., about the middle of December last, and ran away from Bombay but was arrested and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Accused Damoder was charged by Inspector Power with receiving stolen property consisting of Rs 700 in cash and currency notes and ornaments of the value of Rs. 450. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for Bhimsy Kara; the complainant, and the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader. After some evidence had been led the Court held that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a charge being framed against the accused and he was therefore discharged. An enquiry was held as to the ownership of the property and some evidence having been heard, the Magistrate ordered the property to be returned to Damoder with the exception of a post office pass book that showed Rs. 200 in the name of Damoder. At the request of Mr Valinker this was detained in Court for fifteen days pending the making of an application, re the ownership of the property to the High Court.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey presiding. There were also present, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr Jafferbhai Rahimtula, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The meeting gave its approval to an application being made, by the Commissioner to Government to order proceedings to be taken to acquire, as under the Land Acquisition Act, a plot of land situated at the north of Fergusson Road, admeasuring 402·83 square yards, as the plot is required for the low level channel No. 1 and its bank.

STORM WATER DRAIN.

The Commissioner reported that, in response to the invitation of tenders for the works in the construction of the Storm Water drain with man-holes and water gullies, etc., in the Frere Road, the following four firms had sent tenders :—Messrs. Esufalli Abdulali and Company, Rs. 29,347-14-5; Sittaram Luxmon and Company, Rs. 32,789-2-4; Teju Kaya and Company, Rs. 33,257-5-11, and Pallonjee Shapurjee Mistri and Company, Rs. 39,124-15-0. The Commissioner requested sanction to the acceptance of the lowest tender, that of Messrs. Esufalie Abdulali.

The Committee gave its approval to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Esufalli, at rates by which the cost would aggregate Rs. 29,349-14-5, inclusive of the supervising establishment charges, plus Rs. 3,158 4-0 for road repairs, and Rs. 2,034-7-0 for contingencies.

RENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

With reference to the Committee's resolution of the 3rd March last, the Commissioner forwarded with a letter of 10th ult., a schedule of revised rents of stalls, shops, and holdings in all the Municipal markets, and requested the sanction of the Committee to the charging of the rents therein, proposed.

The Commissioner's letter was referred for consideration and report to a sub-committee consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula, Dr. Dinshaw Master, Mr Baptista and Dr Dadachanjee.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SAKULCHUND FATEHSING.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE VELJEE DEWSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE MAHOMED JOOSUB TYEB.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship granted the insolvent an extension of his interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Morarjee Lalji Thakur; Bhawanjee Lakshmidas Thakur; Doming S. Pereira; Shivram Gopal; Hajee Haroon Ebrahim Memon; Ganpat Dhondu Shirsagar; and Maneckjee Shapurjee Toddywalla.

AN AMERICAN DOMESTIC'S GRIEVANCE.

ANGELINA, says a writer in "Pearson's Magazine," was a young lady with spectacles and fuzzy hair unrestrained by cap, who, ranking as a parlour-maid, arrived on a Friday and departed on a Monday. Her sole grievance was that there was electric light no her bedroom. Every other luxury that an English parlour-maid's heart could desire was admittedly at hand. A beautiful house, high wages, a liberal table, a staff of fellow servants indoors, outside, within reasonable distance for conversational purposes, a cluster of cottages for coachmens, grooms, and gardeners, and, not least essential, a mistress who knew her place and did not insist upon a display of a badge of service in the way of cap or apron.

But Angelina was condemned to array, disrobe, and read in bed by candle light, or at best, with a paraffin lamp dimly burning. The mistress's rooms and the guest-chambers had electric light by the dressing-table, with one conveniently fixed at the back of the bed. If you call that equality, Angelina didn't. So that, having, as I said, come on a Friday, she went on a Monday, her last moments embittered by the reflection that the so-called lady of the house had declined to place the carriage at her disposal to reconduct her to the station.

I dwell on the case of Angelina continues the writer because I chanced to be staying in the house where the comedy was played. I noted the significant fact that the host and hostess did not appear to regard the episode with surprise or resentment. Whence the stranger gathered that it was nothing much out of the usual way.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th October 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	214	377	8	598
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	13,98,715	19,17,456	46,367	33,62,538
Total for 15 weeks...	15,06,715	21,07,456	50,367	36,64,538
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,275	1,53,069	6,265	2,77,609
Per mile of Ry. do.	257	332	13	602
Total to corresponding date do.	14,90,374	17,92,826	31,752	33,14,952

Increase for the week ... Rs 24,391
Do to date ... „ 3,49,586

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 15th October 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Aug 1904— G I P R system...	2,03,027	4,33,585	3,373	6,39,985
I M R do ...	44,531	1,10,086	451	1,55,068
Total	2,47,558	5,43,671	3,824	7,95,053
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th Aug 1903— G I P R system...	2,24,557	3,93,868	3,771	6,22,196
I M R do ..	68,800	59,190	500	1,28,490
Total	2,93,357	4,53,05	4,271	7,50,686
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	— 21,530	+39,717	— 398	+ 17,789
I M R	— 24,269	+ 50,896	— 49	+ 16,578

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL
SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL
COSTUME
CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
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ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR
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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
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(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made.
MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
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PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC;
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING
MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

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S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

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Please turn to our Advertisement on last page for particulars.

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DE DION BOUTON, LIMITED."

LATEST GENUINE DE DION BOUTON CARS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT MONTH.
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FLOR DE SPENCER
WAS
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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 13), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1904.

THE GIBRALTAR SCARE.

TELEGRAMS from Gibraltar and Vigo just now must be digested with a pinch of salt. Spaniards are all most exceedingly excitable and irresponsible, and not very well-informed correspondents have apparently become infected with Russian measles and are suffering from panic almost as much as Admiral Rozhdestvensky and his officers were in the North Sea, a fortnight ago. The Home Channel and Mediterranean fleets were ordered to put themselves into inter-communication, and mobilisation manœuvres were ordered in view of possibilities. They were also ordered to co-operate. But that is a very different thing from clearing for action. At the same time the very scrappy and imperfect messages which have followed one another have left us considerably in the dark as to what has been going forward, and this very defect has given birth to much speculation, both in England and on the Continent as well as in remote India. Mr. Balfour, speaking at Southampton, last week-end, is reported to have said that Russia, besides promising an inquiry, had ordered the detention of the part of the Baltic fleet concerned at Vigo. He did not say for how long, though it was reasonable to suppose that it would be until after the inquiry had been concluded. Such detention was not at all necessary. Far more essential was it that the officers responsible—and those only, including of course the Admiral—should be detained. The promise, of which the Premier told his audience, as wired, merely provided that the officers responsible—no specific mention of Admiral Rozhdestvensky—would be detained, and not proceed to the Far East. It was also promised that the responsible persons should be tried and adequately punished. That is, as far as Mr. Balfour went. But another telegram told us that "owing largely to the personal intervention of the King, the Baltic Squadron had been ordered to remain twenty days at Vigo." We would not like to throw doubt upon the "bona fides" of the sender of that message, but it is apparent he was misinformed. No stipulation seems to have been made as to the number of ships or the number of days. It ought to have been, but it was not. Admiral Rozhdestvensky ought to have been detained too, but we doubt if he has.

The announcement that some unexpected hitch had occurred, and that the Russian fleet had quitted Vigo was sufficiently disconcerting, when coupled with the unexplained repetition of the report that the whole of the British fleet at Gibraltar had cleared for action increased the feeling of alarm. Yet it ought to have been remembered that the mobilisation manœuvres at Gibraltar were reported to have been concluded two or three days ago. When news came of the departure of the Russians from Vigo, it was not unnatural that people should jump to the conclusion that Russia had played us false, and that the "Standard" and "Morning Post" were after all not very wide of the mark when they declared that the settlement did not redound to the honour and dignity of Great Britain. Japan began to cry out against the victualling and coaling of the Russian ships in Vigo Bay, and Spain could only put the blame on the other boy. Japan intimidating on one side and the British growling on the other, while Spain showed signs of hysterics, the Baltic fleet was truly between the devil and the deep sea. Sailors must eat and drink, whether they be British or Russian, and we could not have entertained the lot for twenty days. The "Morning Post" did well to demand more information as to the proportion of the fleet and the number of officers detained. And we cannot but feel that though the departure of the Russian ships was not a clandestine movement, and the activity at Gibraltar was in no way connected therewith, it was a mistake to permit it. It was not magnanimous, nor prudent, but a simple exhibition of weakness to permit the departure and to accept four officers as hostages, unless one of the four were Admiral Rozhdestvensky who, be it remembered, not only told the tale of romance which Mr. Balfour rightly described as really an attack on our national honour, but also accepted the responsibility for having ordered the fleet into battle formation and to open fire on the phantom torpedo-boats. We are inclined to doubt if anyone else saw or believed in the existence of those boats. But being ordered to fire, the ships fired at the first object in front of them. The St. Petersburg version, it may be, is the correct one. But that matters little. If Admiral Rozhdestvensky has been permitted to depart, our statesmen deserve censure, if not impeachment.

It is a matter for regret that so many hours elapsed between the publication of the alarmist telegram and that which contradicted it. The worst possible construction was put upon the former, for the association of the name of Lord Charles Beresford with the clearing of decks lent the colour of probability to the anticipations of an encounter. The famous signal "Well done, Condor" would have expressed the state of public feeling in England, had he stopped the supposed fugitives from Vigo. And Lord Charles is not free from suspicion of playing to the gallery. Had he been informed that the detained ships had given the Lancaster "leg-bail" and been ordered to prevent them proceeding beyond Tangier, or demanding their return, we believe that nothing would have given him greater pleasure than an uncompromising refusal, and the excuse for sending the Borodino or the Sovaroff to the bottom of the deep blue sea. He would have quoted Nelson at St Kitts, at Antigua, or even at Naples as precedent for any departure from strict orders, and the British public would have signalled "Well done, Condor; well done Cæsar," and have rebelled at the order for his punishment, had such been issued. Would war with England have followed? It is not much use discussing what might have been. But if it had, the Baltic fleet would have been annihilated—though at some cost to us, perhaps—ship by ship as they approached Gibraltar, Would France have deemed it necessary to join Russia, or Germany? We doubt it very much. The quarrel is between ourselves and Russia. If foreign sympathies are with either side, they should be, and in this incident at all events are, with us. On one point we are entitled to more information—even more than the latest telegram gives us—and that is as to the liberation of the ships which were detained, and we think that whatever explanation is offered, it will not be regarded as satisfactory by the people. Russia, we are told, has given an undertaking not to interfere with neutral shipping, but that is not sufficient bail for the liberated ships, not sufficient security for future good conduct, while the permission to Admiral Rozhdestvensky to depart—if that has been given—is wholly inexcusable.

AUSTRALIAN PROTECTION.

NO AMOUNT of rhetoric can demonstrate the attitude of the Colonies in regard to fiscal policy more effectively than their actions. There is no escaping the fact that the bulk of Colonial sentiment is narrowly protectionist and experiments in reduction of tariffs but result in vigorous demands for a return to high Protection. That is the case in Canada, and it is also the case in Australia. After a fortnight's debate on a no-confidence motion, the Commonwealth Ministry headed by Mr. Reid has been saved by two votes. But its troubles are only beginning. Mr. Reid's Government was only possible by a coalition of Protectionists and Free-traders who agreed to sink the tariff issue, but the arrangement is already threatened by the clamour of employers and workers who declare that their industries are being ruined by foreign competition. A revision of the Commonwealth tariff in the direction of increased duties is demanded, and the Premier seeks refuge from the storm in the suggestion of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, The Protectionists interpret this as a proposal to shelve the subject, but are determined that the tariff revision shall be one of the first questions to be fought out when the Federal Parliament re-assembles after the recess. The industries which most loudly complain of the injurious effects of the existing tariff are the engineering and machinery trades. In the latter industry the Australian makers of agricultural implements have suffered most severely. The duty on agricultural machinery and implements is nominally twelve and a half per cent. but a large variety of implements are admitted free. Even in the case of machinery paying duty it is charged not on the selling value in Australia, but on the invoiced value in the country of origin, and for the purposes of evading the payment of heavy duty there is a considerable discrepancy between this customs-invoiced value and the cost to the agriculturist. The net result is that American and German manufacturers are flooding the Australian market. To such a pitch has this come that Colonial makers, who have invented implements and machinery especially adapted to the needs of Colonial farming, find their inventions ousted by foreign imitations which are produced in the most favourable conditions of capital and labour in countries which stringently protect their own industries. It is not surprising that Australian manufacturers are not among the most enthusiastic exponents of the advantages of Federation; and it seems safe to prophecy that what is denounced as the "strangling tariff" will have to be revised in their interests.

A SEA SICKNESS LEAGUE.

IT is not the case that Society has taken fresh leave of its senses and has developed a craze for the cultivation of sea sickness. On the contrary, there is good news for bad sailors, for to the host of Leagues moral, social, political, religious, philosophical, athletic and sanitary, we have to add the League against "mal-de-mer." It is not entirely a new organization for it has been in existence for five years, but it is about to take a new departure in the establishment of a British branch. It is of Continental origin and its aim is to counteract sea sickness by a careful study of that distressing complaint and experiments with remedies. To the confirmed sufferer, the only sure preventive would seem to be total abstinence from sea voyages, but an imperial race which has braved "mal-de-mer" since navigation began, cannot, of course, pay heed to pusillanimous counsels of that sort. It is curious that throughout the long history of ocean travel no absolute specific for sea sickness has been discovered. There are all sorts of remedies which the experience of the individual suggests, but their extreme variety probably indicates the difficulty of finding a universal cure for a malady which in many people seems to be a nervous affection. It is just as likely, however that the absence of an absolute remedy is due to the neglect of the complaint as a subject for scientific study. For this reason, the proposals of the "Ligue Contre le Mal-de-Mer" will be welcomed by all for whom a sea voyage, whether long or short, has the terrors of a nightmare. Proceeding on the assumption that the malady is preventable, it is proposed to charter a ship to go from Hamburg to Lisbon for a Medical Congress in April 1906. The vessel will call at intervening ports to take up medical students and practitioners and those proof against sea sickness will make a clinical study of the sufferers, treating them with the remedies prophylactic and curative, which the League recommends. No doubt because of the many specifics which individuals advise, the League will experiment widely upon the patients, but while this may be exciting, if not interesting, to the sufferers, they should have the satisfaction which is believed to come of suffering in the cause of others, The promised attractions of the trip from Hamburg to Lisbon are not such as to draw any but enthusiastic students, and if the members of the League who undertake the voyage discover an unfailing remedy for "mal-de-mer" they will have earned the gratitude of the world equally with other benefactors to whom we owe the modern scientific treatment of disease.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member of Council, will probably visit Hyderabad a fortnight hence on his way from Bombay to Calcutta.

MR. LOUIS DANE, head of the Kabul Mission, leaves Simla on the 12th instant for Peshawar, where the Mission Camp will be formed.

LORD KITCHENER made a record journey on the railway from Simla on Saturday, when his special train covered the distance to Kalka in six hours, including a forty minutes' halt for lunch at Borogh.

THE civil departments hitherto quartered in the Military Department and Army Headquarters buildings at Simla have moved into the new Secretariat erected on the Gorton Castle site.

COLONEL YATE vacated the post of A. G. G., Baluchistan, on Monday. Major Ramsay acts as A. G.-G., and Mr. Archer as Judicial Commissioner. This is a temporary arrangement pending Lord Curzon's return, when the permanent appointment will be made.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th September, amounted to Rs. 2,3-9, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 296. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th September, were Rs. 28,781, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,517.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 17th September, amounted to Rs. 6,148, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,166. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th September, were Rs. 77,324, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,643.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 17th September, amounted to Rs. 1,683, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 408. Total earnings from 1st July to 17th September, were Rs. 18,640, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,791.

MESSRS. G. LAXAMAN & Co. of Poona, have started a Fortnightly Journal in the Marathi language under the name and style of "Shet, Shetki and Shetkari" (the Farm, Farming and the Farmer). They recognise that the only way to popularize the journal amongst the agriculturists is to supply it for the use of Chowdees in all the villages where the Marathi language is spoken and thus make it really useful. The object is to try and supplement the efforts of Government in general and the Agricultural Department in particular. In one of the first numbers the journal publishes an important suggestion by Rao Saheb Mullappa Warad of Sholapur and a letter by the Manchester Cotton Growing Association, addressed to Lord Curzon.

THE results of this year's competition for appointments in the Indian Civil Service and Home Civil Service make it obvious that there is a growing lack of interest in the former, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Out of the first ten successful candidates seven have elected to remain at home. The glamour of India with its comparatively short service, its good salary, and its £1,000 pension advantages seems to be on the wane. This is not altogether intelligible. The offices to which the seven candidates have gone are—one each to the Treasury, the Home Office, and the Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, and four to the Admiralty. In the case of the first three the commencing salary of £200 is no doubt the attraction. In the case of the other vacancies the commencing salary is but £150, the wildest dreams cannot promise a pension of more than £600 or £700 after at least 40 years' work, and in some cases so young is the staff that the new entrants will (on paper at all events) be fortunate if they secure their first promotion in twenty years. In some cases there are of course special reasons which prevent a career abroad. Sometimes the candidates are possessed of private means, a contingency which the salaries the home service have obviously been framed to meet. Too often it is to be feared that the candidate's is selection is the result of sheer ignorance. With little inquiry he chooses the career nearest to hand. Unfortunately India's loss is not always the gain of the home service, for the men who rashly accept an office in which the initial salary is but £150 and the prospects nil are certain to be restless in harness, and spare no effort to get transferred to a £200 office.

MOST of our maps of Asia, says the World's Work, are drawn to a small scale, and, on such maps, the Japanese archipelago fills little space. But she is larger than England and more populous. She has 6,000,000 more people than France. She sent six armies over sea within six months, every one of which was as big as either army that met at Waterloo. She has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers in six months as England sent to South Africa in two years.

SEVERAL thousand visitors were brought into Stratford-on-Avon on October 12th on the occasion of the annual "Mop," or statute fair. Eight oxen and the ten pigs were roasted in the streets, while innumerable side shows were pitched in the Rother Market and along Woodstreet to Bridge Foot. On the same day there was a large attendence at the annual statute fair at Warwick. The weather was exceptionally fine, and there was a great influx of country visitors. An ox was roasted in the Market Place.

THE Macedonian Secret Committee officially announces the entry into Macedonia of a Greek band under the chief Zeza. They killed near the town of Prefopatia two Bulgarians accused of the murder of several Greeks. On encountering a Turkish detachment, Zeza retired without firing. Another Greek band, commanded by the chief Caotodris, fought a regular battle with Bulgarians, led by Mitrovlaco. Twenty-two Bulgarians were wounded and six killed. A young Greek girl was killed, but none of the Greeks were wounded.

THE identification of certain cities with particular industries was exemplified the other day in the conferment of the freedom of Bristol on Sir W. H. Wills; now it is the privilege of Reading to honour a citizen who has done much to make the fame of the town world-wide. Reading has, indeed, two strings to its bow—biscuits and seeds. It is Mr. Martin John Sutton who has been asked to accept the mayoralty of the town, a request the more significant inasmuch as at present Mr. Sutton is not a member of the Corporation. Every traveller to Reading by railway is familiar with the multi-coloured glory of flowers grown by the Mayor-elect's firm, and equally familiar with certain large buildings where are made the biscuits of Huntley and Palmer. While Reading thus gives civic honours to the head of the one firm, it has until recently also sent a member of the other to the House of Commons.

LUXURIOUS HOTELS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE LIKE ROYALTY.

SHEER expense, without undue reference to the value obtained, is now become one of the "advantages" of the modern hotel, and the opening of the magnificent St. Regis, in New York, with its suites of rooms at £20,000 a year, is the latest, though not, of course, the last, word in the luxury of dearness.

So great an asset is this same quality of expensiveness, that grave doubts have arisen as to whether Mr. John Jacob Astor, in building this gorgeous hotel, has not committed a serious mistake in making its bathroom fittings of mere solid silver. How much higher could the hotel bills not have been, and therefore how much more sybaritic joy could they not have given to the millionaire patrons of the place, had the management shown sufficient foresight to make the bath fittings in solid gold.

A look round the hotels of the world shows that neither the St. Regis nor New York is alone in its possession of the luxury of costliness, says a writer in the "Daily Express."

Paris, the beloved "capital of the world"; Vienna, joyous haunt of the cosmopolitan; the Riviera, Elysian playground of the rich—all have their expensive hotels. Berlin, with its Unter den Linden, its iron heel, and its Kaiser stands out, curiously enough as a city of cheap hotels.

One saving point I would have steadily in mind in mentioning the names of some of the most expensive hotels in Europe. This is the delightful feature that so many of them, side by side with their high-priced suites and their costly tariffs, have good accommodation for ordinary mortals at extremely reasonable figures.

AT THE SAVOY.

Little need be said of London, where there is good hotel accommodation at all prices. The Savoy has a suite at £25 a day, and hundreds of rooms and suites at moderate rates, and there is, of course, the famous royal suite at Claridge's.

In Paris we think first of the Ritz, the Parisian companion to our London Carlton, the "descending place" of the English millionaire "en grand seigneur"; and then of the staid and stately Bristol, close by it, in the Place Vendome, the habitat so many times of "le Prince de Galles."

The natural run thence is up the superb Champs Elysees to the Elysee Palace Hotel, a sumptuous monument of Parisian art and beauty based on British capital. One of the latest hotels where money may be spent luxuriously in considerable quantities is the Mercedes, where the comfortable phrase "up-to-date" seems to be written over everything.

Viscount Georges d'Avenel, in a recent article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," illustrates the amount of business done by Paris hotels of the first class by citing the Elysee Palace Hotel, which in the course of last year served 118,000 meals and let out 77,000 rooms to 15,000 persons.

In the best hotels the restaurant is the largest source of profit. Thus, in the hotel takings of the Ritz, amounting to £100,000 a year, the proceeds of the restaurant represented £60,000. The writer gives a biography of Ritz, whom he calls "the type of hotel-keepers." The son of a Swiss farmer, he started life at fifteen in a humble capacity at a small hotel off the Place de la Republique, in Paris; was afterwards taken on at Voisin's; then went as waiter in a French restaurant to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873; became manager of the Grand Hotel restaurant at Nice; then manager of a hotel at San Remo; afterwards moving successively to the Splendide, in Paris; the Roches Noires, at Trouville and the hotel National, at Lucerne. After starting new hotels at Baden, Cannes, and Monte Carlo, he realised his ideal in London. Then came more new undertakings in Rome and Paris, and again in London.

£12 PER DAY.

Suite No. 115 at the Elysee Palace Hotel is one of the most expensive in Paris. It looks out upon the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and consists of two sitting-rooms, one dining-room, and two bedrooms, with bathroom. Price per day, £12. This suite is on the first floor, and has been occupied by the Shah of Persia, the Bey of Tunis, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the Maharajah of Kapurtala, and other rich ones of the earth.

The splendid hotels of the Riviera are in many instances beyond the means of anyone but the really rich, and the tariff at the so-called "smart" hotels of Monte Carlo is set to suit kings and millionaires. In the height of the season at Monte Carlo, when the place is crammed for the racing and pigeon shooting, it is no uncommon thing to hear of a single visitor paying £10 a day for a small bedroom on an upper floor.

At Monte Carlo, however, it is the food and extras that cost, as a rule, far more than the rooms. For instance, no self-respecting visitor is supposed to care to pay less than four shillings for a bath, which means for the cleanly guest eight shillings a day, for after motoring, racing, and shooting a tub is quite as necessary in the evening as it is in the morning.

A simple lunch taken by a friend of mine at a fashionable Monte Carlo hotel in January was charged as follows (bill for one person):—

	Frs.
Cover	2·50
Hors d'œuvres (smoked salmon)	10·00
Fillet steak	7·50
Asparagus	30·00
Butter	1·50
Cigarettes	10·00
Half-bottle Beaune	5·00
	Frs. 66·50

DEAR CIGARETTES.

My friend is rich, and had been at Monte Carlo before, but when the bill was brought to him he raised his eyebrows, and asked the head waiter if there was not a little mistake about the cigarettes, as he had only taken two. Oh, no, said the man, we opened a fresh box for monsieur, and he might have taken as many as he wanted.

He told me afterwards he did not mind paying ten francs for a square half-inch of smoked salmon, nor thirty francs for ten branches of asparagus out of season, but he was ruffled at having to pay ten francs for two cigarettes. He now goes in for a mixed grill at the Cafe de Paris, and buys his cigarettes at a tobacconist's.

The most expensive hotel in Vienna is the Bristol Hotel, situated in the Ringstrasse. It is chiefly patronised by English and American visitors.

The finest suite of rooms in the hotel, which was recently occupied by Mr. Gordon Bennett, costs £10 10s. a day. It consists of two bedrooms, dining-room, and drawing-room.

The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Armour, of Chicago, also occupy this suite when in Vienna. Other suites may be had as low as £3 10s. a day.

For the Johannisberger vintage, 1893, £8 a bottle is charged; and a small bottle of the finest Imperial Tokay costs £3 3s.

A rich American named Letue recently gave a dinner to eighteen persons at the Bristol Hotel, for which £3 3s. a head was charged, exclusive of wine. However a single room may be had as low as 6s., and the ordinary table d'hote costs only 6s. Five pounds is a tip commonly given by a family when leaving.

CHEAP BERLIN.

The one city in the world where there are no expensive hotels appears to be Berlin. All the hotels in the German capital are cheap both in respect to accommodation and board. The most expensive rooms at the leading hotels, the Bristol, the Kaiserhof, and the Palast, cost from 20s. to 25s. per day, and there are only a few rooms at these rates. Most of the rooms at these leading hotels range from 5s. to 10s. in price. At the Kaiserhof full board can be obtained for 8s. per day.

The biggest hotel in Germany—the Central—offers rooms from 3s. upwards, with an average of about 7s. per day. A full dinner, to the accompaniment of a celebrated Hungarian band can be obtained at the Central for 3s. 6d., and nowhere is the price of dinner higher than 5s. Berlin is unrivalled as a city of cheap hotels.

RITAIN AND RUSSIA.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

ALTIC FLEET'S PROMISES.

THE INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 1, 8-25 P. M.

Apparently to-day's proceedings at Gibraltar which caused a sensation in London and throughout Europe, partook largely of the character of a demonstration.

Lord Lansdowne to-night issued a statement that before the Baltic ships left Vigo, Russia engaged they should not interfere with neutral commerce.

Four officers are left.

As a result of the local enquiry the two Governments are now discussing the terms in reference to an International Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is authoritatively stated that the undertaking to detain the Baltic fleet was limited to the duration of the Russian investigation at Vigo and not to the International investigation, and that the British Government had never interpreted it otherwise.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker's squadron in Arosa Bay sailed immediately the Russians left, and is reported to be following them.

Tokio official despatches show that a tremendous bombardment at Port Arthur began on the 26th ultimo and continued till the 29th with ever increasing effectiveness.

A number of the chief forts have been severely damaged.

A Japanese mine has reached the outer limit of Erlungshan and part of the outworks have been blown up and breaches made in two other parts at night by means of dynamite.

Russian sorties have been made with the object of hindering the mining operations, causing desperate nocturnal encounters.

THE LAND DEFENCES OF PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Emori, the correspondent of the "Jiji" attached to the Japanese army investing Port Arthur, has made a report about the land defence of Port Arthur which was published in the "Jiji Shimpo," Tokio. A translation of the report reads as follows:—

Both foreign and Japanese war correspondents attached to the head-quarters of the army investing Port Arthur, under the guidance of Staff Officer Yaserhara, saw the fortfication on the land side of Port Arthur from an eminence east of— mountain. The eminence has no particular name but we named it temporarily the Head-Quarters Mountain, as we can see the whole town of Port Arthur; the glorious sight of the Golden Hill Fort makes us feel that it is the centre of the naturally defended fortifications and one of the finest scenes possible to look upon, a picture hanging on the sphere. Just opposite the Golden Hill Fort there is a Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, near the entrance to the harbour. The entrance to the harbour does not show visible clearly, but we were able to see the masts of the Russian warships in the western basin. The water seems to touch heaven beyond the Tiger Tail Peninsula. We saw two or three of the Russian gunboats and torpedo boats lying about one mile outside the harbour under the cover of the Golden Hill Fort, but whenever they observe our fleet they hide on the left hand side of the entrance of the harbour where they could be seen by us.

The Golden Hill Fort is a fort for the defence of the sea side of Port Arthur, but in front of the Golden Hill on the east there is a high peak in the shape of a saw which we called Gizazizu (Zig-zag) Mountain. We could not see any fort or redoubt there but on the middle of the peak there seems to be a level space, and we often see carriages and men on horseback. Laolitsui Fort is also in front of it and serves as a land defence with good effect. Between Tung Chikwanshan Fort and Laolitsin Fort there is a fort called Pa Yin-shan. (White Silver Mountain), which has three redoubts, north, new and original. These do not seem of much importance and to the north a new fort has been, it seems, built to complete a fort named Silver Hill, against Golden Hill in addition to the original onee but both Russians and Japanese do not seem to take much notice of these redoubts. Then there are Eastern and Southern Tung Chikwanshan fort. There is a table land at the foot of a mountain called Kamabono-Mountain in front of the Zig-zag Mountain above referred to. Anyway there are at least thirteen forts centred around the town of Port Arthur as permanent forts. Then at the north west there are such strong forts as Itsushan, Antsushan and Songhsushan. Within the first defence lines there are Urlungshan and Panglungshan.

GOLF AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

The following is the result of the ladies monthly competition by medal play concluded at Yerraoda, yesterday:—

	Gross Score.	H'cap.	Nett Score.
Miss Hay	67	10	57
Mrs. Hay	71	8	63
Mrs. Anderson	62	2	64
Miss Anderson	72	8	64
Mrs. Marshall	71	6	65
Mrs. Cadell	82	16	66
Mrs. Davison	85	18	67
Miss Lee Horwood	85	18	67
Mrs. Dobbs	86	18	68
Mrs. Bell	79	10	69
Miss Bromley	84	10	74

Two players sent no returns.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST AT POONA.

At the third day's ceremony of the obsequies of Bai Perojbai, widow of the late Mr. Dady Limjee Banaji, who died in Poona, it was announced that, she had left the sum of Rs. 10,000 in charity to which Rs. 1,400 have been added by her relatives.

M. Jacques Lebaudy, "Emperor of the Sahara," has left Berlin, where he has been staying for some time past. He has been there preparing for a forthcoming expedition into the interior of the Sahara, and is now going to St. Petersburg in order to endeavour to obtain some guarantee that the European Powers will not interfere with his project. He has been spending some considerable portion of his time in Berlin on the same endeavour, pointing out that his expedition is of a purely explorative nature, although a certain military display will be necessary. He is to return to Berlin again before embarking at Amsterdam for the West Coast of Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE TIBET TREATY.

Radical Alterations Proposed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Standard" wires from Tientsin that Tongshaoyi, the special Chinese Envoy, is rebuffed by India enquiring whether his presence would be acceptable in London.

In connection with the amendment of the Tibet Treaty it is stated the Dowager Empress has imperatively instructed him to secure radical changes and the substitution of China for Tibet throughout.

ILLNESS OF MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour is confined to his room by irritation of a small vein.

THE KABUL MISSION.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

A Press Communique issued states as follows:—

Consequent upon the deputation of Mr. L. W. Dane C.S.I. with the Kabul Mission, the following arrangements have been made in the staff of the Foreign office with effect from 25th October.

Mr. S. M. Fraser C.I.E. to officiate as Secretary; Mr. E. H. S. Clarke C.I.E. as Deputy Secretary; Mr. C. L. S. Russell as Deputy Secretary (additional); Mr. R. E. Holland as Under-Secretary; Mr. L. M. Crump from North-West Frontier Provinces and Mr. A. F. Freemantle as Assistant Secretaries.

THE PROPOSED NICKEL COINAGE.

CALCUTTA, November 2.

In reply to a letter from the Government of Bengal regarding the introduction of nickel coinage, the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association state that they consider that the proposed new coin would be generally regarded as a useful addition to the coinage of the country. They see no objection to the suggestion that the coin should be perforated, as this would at once indicate its value, while in the absence of this distinctive feature, nickel one-anna piece might, not infrequently, be mistaken for a silver four-anna piece.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ENLARGEMENT OF JURISDICTION OBJECTED TO.

In the course of a letter to the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta Trades Association condemn the proposals of the Government of India to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, chiefly on the ground that the proposals would not prove popular, whereas, if they did, they would be prejudicial to the status and prestige of the High Court.

THE COMING BOMBAY RACES.

QUESTION OF HANDICAPS SETTLED.

POONA, Nov. 2.

The prospectus of the coming Bombay big meeting is out. The dates fixed are 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd and 25th February, six races each day, except on the 2nd day, when seven races will be run. The Grand Western Handicap, the big race of the meeting, is fixed for the 2nd day. Prize Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 2,000 to 2nd and Rs. 1,000 to 3rd horse.

This year there has been a lot of discussion as regards handicapping in the Poona big meeting. The stewards have now fixed the handicaps that in races for all horses and for all ponies, top weights in handicaps will not exceed 9st. 12 lbs. and in top weight in high weight handicaps will not exceed 10st. 7lbs. But top weights may be less than the above limits.

AN OFFICER DROWNED.

SECUNDERABAD, November 2.

A sad drowning fatality occurred in the Hussain Saugor Tank last evening, when Lieutenant H. M. Strong, of the Supply and Transport Corps, went out alone in a rowing-boat after dusk.

As he did not return by 10 p. m., search was made for some time last night without avail, but early this morning the boat, containing the officer's clothes, was discoverd two miles distant from the starting point. It is, therefore, surmised that the deceased officer was caught in the weeds, and drowned whilst swimming. The body has not yet been recovered.

[Lieutenant Strong received his first commission on the 23rd May, 1900, and was appointed to the Indian Army on the 25th February, 1902 as a Double Company officer in the 89th Punjabis. From this regiment he joined the Supply and Transport Corps on the 29th December, 1903.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, November 2.

Major Randolph, D. A. A. G., Belgaum District, is granted four months' extension of leave.

Major Burt, D.A.A.G., Madras District, is transferred to Abbottabad.

Brigadier-Captain Church, D.A.A.G., and Captain Tanner, Brigade-Major, Nagpore District, are transferred to Ahmednagar Brigade.

The total profit on George Hirst's benefit match was £3,590, which establishes a record in benefit matches.

Capital says it has been decided to furnish all the District Courts in the Madras Presidency with typewriters during the current official year.

Nichol, the centre-forward of his Majesty's ship Excellent's football team, died on October 10th from lockjaw, which followed a fractured leg, sustained in a football match.

BOMBAY COMMAND MANŒUVRES.

PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 2.

The scheme in connection with the Poona Divisional manœuvres is still under consideration,

The Cavalry manœuvres will take place from the 5th till the 20th November at Baramati near Dhond under the instructions of General Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry. The 29th Deccan Horse and 33rd Light Cavalry will take part.

The District manœuvres will comprise all the troops from Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar, Sirur and Satara under the orders of Major General Richardson Commanding the Poona district and will be held on a date not yet settled.

The Annual Artillery practice camp will take place at Aundh from the 28th December to 23th January. This year the Cavalry and Infantry will also be used in the general tactics with a view to the instruction of the three arms together. and more particularly of showing the Cavalry and Infantry the effects of Artillery fire, Artillery camp, divisional field firing will be held, in which the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons will take part. During the manœuvres the opportunity may be taken to test the efficiency of the battalions in connection with the views of Lord Kitchener on the subject of selecting the best battalion, both British and Native from every division of the Command. Accordingly the Poona Divisions will be well occupied during November, December and January.

General Haig is conducting the Cavalry staff ride from Aurangabad in which the officers of the 10th Hussars from Mhow, the 29th Lancers, the 33rd Light Cavalry and the Royal Horse Artillery will be engaged.

During the District manœuvres the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will furnish an armoured train.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the forces has been enabled to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 for expenditure on the Cavalry camp and district camps to be expended under the orders of Major-General Richardson. In the other districts of the Bombay Command, viz. Mhow, Bombay, Kamptee and Sind, manœuvres will go on throughout the winter. The manœuvres at Quetta have been cancelled owing to infectious disease among the horses and transport animals.

A defence rehearsal will be held at Bombay and possibly at Aden and Karachi the dates of which have not been fixed.

THE POONA MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

The case against Vithal Ramji and Bhodia Narayen, Mahars, for murdering the boy, named Dugdoo bin Arjun for his ornaments, was concluded to-day, before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate. After recording their statements which they had made before the Magistrate at Ahmednagar, the Magistrate asked the accused for the correctness of their confession. They stated that they made their confession under Police compulsion. The Magistrate committed both the accused to take their trial at the Sessions.

THE MONGOLIAN RACE AND EUROPE.

The "Finanzchronik" publishes an article by Doctor Peters bearing on the Russo-Japanese war. In speaking of the yellow peril which threatens Europe, the author says:—"Whatever be the course of the sanguinary conflict in the Far East, it is clear that the white race has now found an enemy endowed with a strength equal to its own. We have always held that the domination by the white race of all coloured races was only a question of time; the only uncertainty as it seemed to us, was as to which of the European nations would be called upon to take the most active part in this division of the world.

And now we are apparently nearing a new phase in the history of humanity. Thanks to their courage, their discipline, and their organisation, the Japanese appear to be as strong as the most warlike nations of the Indo-Aryan race, and the whole world is interestedly watching this amazing spectacle. The events now happening surprise us; such must have been the astonishment of Europe when the Prussia of Frederick the Great commenced to take its place among the great Powers. The sight will affect the Chinese more than any other people; that nation whose civilisation dates back from the most remote antiquity, and which for centuries has set itself above all other peoples on our planet, has been through a period of terrible humiliations. The edifice raised by her extraordinary presumption collapsed like a house of cards the moment foreigners with modern weapons appeared at her gates. Now this nation has discovered that Europeans are not invincible. An island people of the same race as themselves is showing them a way of escape from the catastrophe which threatens them. What the Japanese have done the Chinese, if they will can also accomplish.

China as a power resembles the Roman Empire which fell into decay, because, for thousands of years, there was nowhere near her any other well organised power. China has become petrified, but her national force is not exhausted; the institution of the family is still sacred and inviolable, and is deeply rooted in the very heart of the Chinese people; her population continues to increase with extraordinary rapidity. Under energetic and just management, China should develop into a State full of life and vigour.

If Japan undertook this charge, if China on her part, remembering her experiences of the last few years, accepted this co-operation, we might then find ourselves face to face with a very different state of affairs, for China possesses what Japan needs, immense territories and countless subjects.

The English press ridiculed the "yellow peril" with which the Continental journals are so preoccupied. It is certainly wrong to imagine the "yellow peril" under the form of an invasion of Europe by hordes similar to those of Attila; all Japan joined to a regenerate China would not be able to conquer Europe of the present day. But if by this Mongolian peril we understand a threat against the preponderance of Europe in the world, then we may consider this peril a real one.

If China followed the example of Japan, we should soon see the end of European tutelage in the Far East. Kiaotchau and Hong Kong would not long remain under the protection of European flags if China received military training.

"Asia for the Asiatics" would be the device of these nations; it would be applied practically and it is very possible that England, who claps her hands to-day, because Russia has suffered defeats, may soon experience in India the rising of these yellow tides, the first waves of which have begun to roll with such force. Grave events may supervene with the least possible delay.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

British Ideals in French Education.

THE MARRIAGE HANDICAP.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

An article by M. de Coubertin in the "Figaro" is but one of the many signs that public opinion here is taking stock of its educational outfit. Baron Pierre de Coubertin writes from the point of view of a sportsman (is he not President of the Jeux Olympiques ?) rather than an educationalist, but he certainly represents a large section of his compatriots, who believe that over-intellectuality is the bane of the French scholastic system. It may be said that on both sides of the Channel the tendency is to exaggeration. In France the book-work is overdeveloped; in England, the cultivation of sports. The impartial expert certainly agrees that the French have something to teach their neighbours in respect of school organisation, which gets more out of the scholar than the English system; on the other hand, the observer here looks with envy at the health and vigour of the Anglo-Saxon youth, derived from their games and outdoor life. The educational papers have been full of this question for months past. Only to-day an article in one of the leading journals calls attention to the unhappy condition of the "internats," or boarders in a lycee. There is hardly a man who does not look back upon that period of his life with feelings akin to horror. An instance is given in this article, and it is by no means rare, of school established at the gates of a large and beautiful park. The scholars were only allowed to walk in the park for half an hour a day, and they were strictly enjoined not to climb trees or to do any damage. Any games were out of the question. Most lycees have no park even to look at; outside and in their appearance is that of a barracks. The boys are perpetually under the eye of a "maitre repetiteur," and it would be hard to say which of the two is the more bored by the arrangement. In the older buildings, at all events, the boys sleep in large dormitories, where the lavatory accommodation is by no means good. Neither, in many instances, is the tone what it should be.

Serious efforts are now being made to remedy this state of things. The newer lycees have every modern provision. Such an one is the Lycee Lakanal at Sceaux, on the outskirts of Paris, where every arrangement is perfect of its kind. The college stands in its own grounds; there are playing-fields and a gymnasium, and the boys sleep in cubicles and the elder ones in rooms of their own. An institution of the kind is only possible in the country, or at least in a roomy suburb. As the lycee makes a wide appeal to parents of varying fortune, the larger proportion of its scholars will always be day-boys. That necessitates a central position in the town. Hence, there must be another solution to this problem of the boarder. It is to be found in the provision of school "houses," that is to say, masters' residencies in which boys are lodged and fed and generally taken care of. Unfortunately, French school masters show at present little disposition to board their pupils, preferring the quietude and privacy of their own house. It seems, therefore, that an immediate way out of the difficulty will be found in the private family. A large and respectable class now exists in France which is not averse from receiving paying guests into their household, though only a short time ago a proposition of that nature would have been scouted with indignation. The French are extremely logical and thorough the moment they are convinced of the utility of a certain measure, and we may be sure that one of the earliest developments of the new ideas on education will be the establishment of the system of boarding-out the lycee. This is certainly a step in the right direction. French mothers are apt to be more careful for their offspring than the English matron, who expects a little clothes-tearing as a natural consequence of youth; therefore, the imagination hardly rises to a general adoption of the rougher games of the English school. Has not a master recently been fined five thousand francs for failing to prevent one of his pupils from breaking his arm at play ? The playground is not without its risks, legal and otherwise.

The interesting controversy in the English newspapers, on "The Handicap of Marriage" has its commentary on this side of the Channel. Woman has not begun to take that independent position here that she apparently has in England; nevertheless there is a "woman's question" and a "marriage question," none the less real because they are so seldom touched upon in the public press. Whilst the most casual observer is struck with the predominant part that woman plays in the industrial, social, and domestic concerns of the nation, her direct influence in politics or education is very small. Man has usurped the platform, and it is rarely that the other side of the question is heard at all. But no masculine voice has yet been raised to say that the education of the modern French woman unfits her to be the help-meet of man or imposes a handicap upon the husband. Such a contention would be so obviously untrue that no one is absurd enough to make it. Man is not handicapped by woman in France—the reverse is nearer the truth. In the lower walks of life where questions of ways and means have to be carefully considered, the wife's 'dot' not only brings important help to the husband, but it is often backed up by her own practical wisdom and cautious economy in the business in which the capital of both is involved. Indeed, the instruction of women in all classes is inspired (if not in the school, at least out of it) by the thought that they will one day enter the marriage state. Except a certain extreme section, which has no influence on the mass of the sex, there is no breaking away from the traditional yoke. On the contrary, it is to be noted that the dowerless young women of the labouring-classes are looking to marriage as their proper state in society rather than the unsanctioned union which has, hitherto, so often represented the domestic hearth.

There is no handicap of marriage in France. Rather is it that there is no handicap enough. The timidity of the young men in face of Hymen is the real disquieting feature of the social situation. Marriages take place later in France than in England and their number per thousand is diminishing. The increasing difficulties of making a career in the overcrowded professions, the existence of the military service, retarding the age at which a man is in possession of a competency, the long years spent in the schools of the faculties and in merely the chrysalis state, and, finally, the smallness of the salaries paid, even for the most expert labour, are so many causes for the late marriage or for the state of celibacy. It may also be said that a contributory cause is the large number of women now employed in the French Post Office, who postpone their marriage until their salary has reached a certain figure. The present moment is one of peculiar importance and interest in the education of French women. The Catholic school for the higher bourgeoisie has had to close its doors, under the operation of the Associations Law. In certain cases private schools have arisen in their place, but the private school is badly organized in France, and cannot, in any case, hope to compete with the State lycce. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the girls of the upper middle classes in France, will, in future, receive their education in a totally different milieu from heretofore. Instead of the priest and the Sister, their teacher will be the highly trained, intelligent graduate of a normal college. The result will be to place the girls on the same footing, intellectually, as their brothers. Then we may expect the emancipation for which some of their sisters in England cry.

The Parliamentary session opens next week. It promises to be one of exceptional interest. Though M. Combes appears to be making every effort to postpone the discussion on the Church question until after the New Year, the Opposition have already given notice of interpellations which will enlighten the public more or less as to the intentions of the Government. In the Senate, M. Charles Dupuy and M. Clemenceau, though approaching the matter in a very different spirit, will both interpellate the Prime Minister as to his views with regard to the Concordat. In the Lower Chamber, the affair of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon will inspire what will doubtless be an animated debate. The Colonial Forward Party, which includes the young Comte Boni de Castellane will heckle the Ministry on the subject of the French protectorate over the Christian in the Levant. M. Combes, apparently, attaches no importance to the retention of this position, but if that is really his view, it is not that of M. Rouvier, who believes that the prestige of this country would receive a serious blow by an abandonment of its peculiar rights.

Whilst the whole question of Church and State and Government and Vatican will provide serious occupation for the Ministry, there is another matter which is likely to prove of more immediate concern. I refer to the army and the accusations made against General Andre of countenancing favouritism, espionnage, and persecution of the most flagrant sort. These accusations, it is to be remarked, have not proceeded from the Opposition but from the organ of the Ministerial party the "Matin." They have not been denied even though every opportunity was given by the citation of names and incidents. It is to be assumed that they are in a large part true. The revelations have created great disgust even amongst the political partisans of General Andre. A strong effort will be made to eject him from his position; but the General is above all a Parliamentary soldier, and he knows the numbers and strength of the forces against him; he knows that even if there is a serious defection amongst the ordinary supporters of the Government, he can count on the whole-hearted alliance of M. Jaures. The Socialist leader is still a great power, even though the Chamber rejected him for the Vice-Presidency, and it remains to be seen whether his ægis is sufficient to protect the political soldier.

M. Combes has mapped out an enormous programme to be completed before the Christmas vacation. If it is taken seriously, it will entail morning, as well as afternoon, sittings. Perhaps his object is, as has been suggested, to leave no crevice in the hours for embarrassing discussions. One of the most important matters to come before the house is the Anglo-French treaty of last April. The Opposition is certain to raise objections to the ratification, but there is no reason to suppose that the temper of the deputies as a whole is otherwise than friendly to it. The other question which M. Combes hopes to "trancher" before the end of the year (in addition to the passing of the Budget Bill and some matters of a local interest) is the progressive income tax. Such a tax is much dreaded by the business community, because it is felf that it would be unjustly applied, and would become an instrument of oppression the Socialists, on the other hand, welcome it with the most amiable alacrity as a ready means of shifting the whole burden of taxation on the shoulders of the well-to-do, or of those supposed to be in the possession of great means. Parliament, if it settles all these things, will not have a moment to spare, and General Andre, as well as his colleague at the Marine, may benefit by the circumstance.

Always a great autumn fixture, marking the commencement of the Paris season, this year's Prix du Conseil Municipal, run at Longchamps, on Sunday afternoon, possessed a special interest. There was serious opposition from across-Channel; so serious, in fact, that there was not a tipster who did not predict the victory of Pretty Polly, the superb English filly who, up to that moment, had carried everything before her. And to Pretty Polly was added, as an almost sure second, Lord Howard de Walden's Zinfandel. The famous course, in its beautiful framework of trees, touched here and there with the tuddy tints of autumn, was as animated and picturesque as ever when the bell rang for the great event. In the paddock and enclosures were to be seen many charmingly dressed women, living exponents of the autumn fashions. The English prevailed everywhere indeed, the language of John Bull, so readily adaptable to turf phraseolgy, seemed almost to have become the official tongue. Pretty Polly started a firm favourite at 2 to 1 on and the Parisian and home sportsmen settled down to witness the runaway victory of the filly, who, in the walk round, impressed everybody with the excellence of her points, as well as the calmness of her temper. Alas, for the best-laid schemes ? After a somewhat tame race, Pretty Polly finished second behind Presto II., who although he had a fair record up to now, was never regarded as a possible rival to English crack. Zinfandel finished third.

The result was a bitter disappointment. Never was an English defeat received with such glum faces abroad, and backers hurried to the parimutuel to observe with a shudder the odds, 66 to 1, going up for the surprise packet of M. Gaston-Dreyfus. So unlooked-for an ending in the classic event must be sought in the weights Presto II, who has won some eight prizes of varying importance during this season, was carrying slightly under 8st. Pretty Polly was handicapped with 8lb. more. As to Zinfandel, his additional load was 17lb. It was impossible for the crowd to look pleasant, having lost its money, but it is certain that a pæan of triumph will go up to-morrow morning over the new proof that France has afforded of her prowess on the Turf. This new victory will be bracketed by many people with that of M. Alan Decugis over Mr. Gore in the covered-court championship at Queen's Club, London, on Saturday.

Ypsilanti, the third English horse to present itself at Longchamps, was much fancied for the Prix de Newmarket, but he failed to do more than get third place. Of the French contingent in the greater event, undoubtedly Macdonald II., with J. Reiff up, had many followers, and appeared on paper the most formidable of all. Macdonald II., as the worthy bearer of a clannish name, has courage and endurance, and certainly gave a good account of himself when running against Ajax in the Derby. Presto II. was ridden by Ransch, and Pretty Polly and Zinfandel by Maher and Mornington Cannon respectively. Unquestionably, the crowd came to see the English filly win, and there is a feeling of regret at her defeat, quite independently of the argument of the purse. Major Loder has been disappointed of a great Franco-English reception, such as would have fallen to him had the day been his.

M. Louis N. Parker's "dramatic story" founded upon Mr. Jacobs' "La Main de Singe" (the Monkey's hand) has been played for the first time in French with great success. Eighteen months ago it was produced in London at the Haymarket Theatre at a matinee, with some thoughts, of transferring it to the music-hall stage to run as a sketch. As, however, it never eventuated in that form, the story remains comparatively unknown and may be re-told. An old soldier, returned from India, tells the tale of a monkey's hand which is capable of bringing its owner the wished-for good fortune. He has himself gained his wish. The company laughs at the story and professes to disbelieve it. But John White, a bluff old Englishman, at whose house the events pass, is induced by his wife to try the charm. He withdraws the monkey's hand from the fire, whither it has been contemptuously thrown and—wishes. He seems to feel the digital extremities of the monkey closing upon his own. His wish is for £200 to pay off the mortgage on his house. The next day the old couple are in a fever over the arrival of each post imagining it may bring them the fortune. On a sudden comes a man with the tidings of the death by accident in a factory of their son. The company, out of commiseration, offer £200. This, then, is the monkey's fortune ! It is a weird story with all the weird accompaniments of the Antoine Theatre, a darkened stage, thunder and lightning, and the effect of strong, emotional acting. M. Antoine is superb as John White, the part originally cast for Mr. Cyril Maudend the Mrs. White of Mme. Miller (played in London by Miss Lena Ashwell) is touchingly realistic. The piece gave the audience a new conception of the British drama, with its poignancy and its brusquely dramatic qualities.

At the inquest on October 14th on Lieutenant Dare Reade, of the Border Regiment, a verdict was returned of accidental death from an overdose of laudanum. Sir John Reade, father of the deceased, said his son recently lost his wife, who was drowned before his eyes in a boating accident abroad. He had been greatly affected, and had afterwards suffered from insomnia. He had an infant son fifteen months old.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

The tanks and jheels surrounding Kolhapur give sufficient indication, it any was needed, that the cold weather is once more upon us, writes our local correspondent, I have never known duck and snipe to be so plentiful, so far south, in October as they are this year. I was out at the Rankala tank some days ago and while creeping down on a "tola" of duck put up an immense flock of snipe—one can hardly call it a whisp—numbering some 80 birds. I do not know if it is very unusual for snipe to fly together in such large numbers, but I certainly have never seen anything like it before, not even in Guzerat. Grey quail, too are coming in rapidly, and altogether it looks as if we were, for once, going to have a really good small game year. I fancy it is the old story of the "bad wind," etc, and that it is to the scarcity of water in Guzerat that we owe our good shooting prospects down here.

The cricket season came to a close with a return visit of our team to Satara. The team came back full of the good time they had had and of how royally they had been entertained, but alas they came back defeated ! The game which lasted two days was an exceedingly interesting one, and when Satara entered upon the last innings of the match, it would have been impossible to foretell the result. A "rot" then set in and it looked as if nothing could save the game for Satara. At this juncture a magnificient stand by Messrs. Keys and Marte saved the situation and converted an almost certain defeat into a brilliant victory, Satara winning by two wickets. Kolhapur went down again on the tennis courts, and a win at golf did little to make the scales even. Satara is to be congratulated on their achievement, coming as it did after the severe defeat they suffered at the hands of Kolhapur in August.

The first monthly golf handicap was won by Mr. Darby who was evidently in the good graces of the handicappers, as the handicap given him made his victory a moral certainty. This is only another instance of the grave mistake made by handicappers when they deal leniently with a man "because he has not been playing for a long time." It is one of the peculiarities of golf that a man who has not been near the golf links for some months may, when he starts again, find himself at the very top of his form. The second handicap was won by Mr. Dastur who has only recently taken up the game, but who has taken to it in the same manner that his compatriots have taken to cricket and racquets and who already shows signs of becoming a first class player.

Plague is now raging in the town and the daily mortality is ever on the increase. The inhabitants have for the most part evacuted the place and are living in "chapper" huts outside the city. Many have erected permanent buildings on their fields, and I fancy a goodly number will remain there the whole year round. It is in the growth of this idea that I can see the only real means of getting rid of the plague. Once the cultivator begins to build himself a homestead on his own fields and rears up his family there instead of in the filthy village or equally filthy and more crowded town, he gives a chance to the only real preventives of this awful scourge, light and air, and consequently, cleanliness. Before that ideal can come to pass, however, I fear that many years must elapse and in the meantime these annual visitations will carry off their thousands of victims, victims mostly to the prejudices which have given rise to the expression of "The unchanging East."

A case of great local interest is now being heard before the Joint Court of the Maharajah and the Political Agent. Briefly, the question at stake is the status of the Chief of Kagal junior; is he one of the Higher Jagirdars of the Kohapur State or is he only an Inamdar of Kagal senior ? Mr. Branson is conducting the case on behalf of Kagal senior, while Mr Lowndes is counsel for Kagal junior.

HOUSES FOR EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The need of the well-to-do and middle class citizens of this growing city, especially of the English and European residents in Bombay, for good sanitary residences is so very great that every day the question of housing them is becoming more and more important and pressing. In spite of the ever increasing activity of the flat builders in Fort and round about the locality, the demand for cheap and suitable accommodation for Europeans in a healthy locality of the city is increasing in intensity and calls for measures to supply this much-felt want. The Improvement Trust has found vested in them the superbly well-situated estate known as the Chowpatty Estate which for reasons best known to them remains hitherto unutilized and unbuilt over for residential purposes. Some enterprising firms of Europeans should not be found wanting to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company to build houses and small villas on this coveted site. It is needless to remind your readers what great difficulty is felt whenever officials in Government service come to be stationed in Bombay in securing suitable residence. The bungalows on the Malabar Hill are all taken up by natives who are themselves the owners and being rich can afford to live in them. Thus what was the case a quarter of century ago is not the same now. Military Officers have been to some extent accommodated at Colaba and in the Marine Lines. What has been done for the Military men, it behoves Government to do for those in Government Civil employ. Government should not delay in taking over from the owners of bungalows on Malabar and Cumballa Hills, their properties which were granted to them on sanad and lease-hold tenures and buying them out-right in terms of their leases. The owners have already recouped, in the last 30 and 40 years of their leases in rent, the price of their structures five-fold. Were such owners of bungalows called upon to surrender their leases with the bungalows thereon to Government, I dare say many of them will not be sorry to part with their holdings. Of course, it is understood that according to one of the terms of lands held under certain Sanads granted in 1832 to 1840, the owners will be paid compensation for the structures now standing on their lease-holds. It is high time Government should step in, take over all such holdings wherever found suitable for the requirements of European residents, reserve the Chowpatty Estate and put them at the disposal of Europeans only.

In conclusion I may be permitted to call attention of Government to the fact that some 15 bungalows could be thus secured in one of the healthiest quarters of this city, at little cost and to the great benefit of Government. The Collector of Bombay will, I am sure, furnish all information if called upon.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE WAR.

Count Okuma, president of the Japanese "Anti Russian League," made a speech on the 6th of October at Tokio, in which he declared that the nation must prepare itself for a long war, the duration of which it was impossible to foresee, but in his opinion a two years' war would entail a total expenditure of two milliards of yen, that is forty yen per head of the inhabitants of Japan.

He added that corruption had permeated all Russian departments, military, political and financial. Such a state of things must indicate a revolution at no distant date.

The orator declared that it was these weaknesses of the Russians, that had given the victory to the Japanese on many occasions; nevertheless, in spite of the defeats she has suffered, Russia continues to occupy a privileged position in Europe. The Kaiser himself seekes the favour of the Russian autocrat. In fine Russia possesses immense resources. and she has the advantages of an enormous population and considerable wealth. The Japanese must therefore resign themselves to heavy sacrifices if they mean to be victorious. The war will cost Russia from three to four millions of roubles and it is impossible to issue more loans or to increase the taxes in Russia, because the extreme limit has been reached in these directions. Count Okuma declared that Japan will have to borrow 500 million yen next year. If Japan could get 150 million yen abroad, the country must be prepared to face a depreciation of her credit. At the close of his speech, Count Okuma exhorted the nation to economise her strength and her resources and he expressed unshaken confidence in her ultimate success.

A NEW LIGHT-SHIP FOR BOMBAY.

AFTER a period of thirty-two years, the entrance to Bombay harbour was provided with a new light-ship on Tuesday night. It is modelled on the plan of that known as the "Otter Rock," but is of larger dimensions. The new ship measures seventy feet in length, has a beam of twenty-six feet, with a depth of twelve feet, and is so fitted as to be capable of flashing its light for a period of four months and withstanding the roughest weather. It is of the class known as "unattended," and performs its functions automatically, thereby dispensing with the crew required on the old type of light vessels, who had to attend to the lights exhibited and their working. This new light-ship was constructed in England by Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,05,000 ; and being shipped out in sections to the Port Trustees of Bombay, was put together in the Port Trust works at Mazagon. It was subjected to a series of trials under the supervision of Commander Black, Port Officer. Bombay, during the last month, during which period the light in the ship is said to have burned with steadiness and brilliancy. The trial having proved satisfactory, the new vessel was taken out to the outer station where it will show to mariners approaching Bombay the entrance to its harbour and port. It is painted red, having the words "Bombay floating Light" on its sides in white, and with its lofty lantern presents an imposing sight. The hold contains two cylindrical tanks for the storage of a four months' supply of oil ; and abaft the lantern mast, is placed a six cwt. bell to be rung every twenty seconds, which is provided with four swinging clippers which cause it to be rung more or less continuously by the rolling of the vessel. By an ingenious device, two distinctive flashes are given by the lantern, which consist of a light burning for 10 1/2 seconds with a 4 1/2 seconds eclipse between each flash. The light, as exhibited, is equal to about 1,400 candle power ; and the flashes are said to be visible in clear weather at a distance of eleven miles. The extra brilliancy of the new light will at the same time be obtained at a great saving in expense ; as owing to the new vessel having no crew on board, the wages will be saved of the master, mates, and fourteen other members of the crew who were employed on the old ship, which was built in the Government Dockyard in 1872 by the then Master Builder, the late Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, a member of the respected family of Parsee Master Builders in Bombay.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN MARATHI ORTHOGRAPHY.

A COMMITTEE representative of the Marathi speaking public has submitted a memorial to H. E, the Governor-in-Council setting forth the objections to the proposed changes in Marathi orthography. They state that in order to ascertain the prevailing opinion of the Marathi speaking educated public the Committee addressed letters to several distinguished authors, scholars and editors of the leading Marathi papers, requesting them to say how they approved of the proposed modifications. Of the 52 gentlemen consulted 44 declared themselves entirely opposed to the changes, 4 were for making some changes optional and only 4, of whom 2 were invited by the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee to attend the Conference, were in favour of the proposed changes. Communications were then addressed to the President of the Text Books Revision Committee, pointing out how undesirable it was to make the intended changes in Marathi orthography. The President, after considerable correspondence, was courteous enough to refer the question for discussion to a Conference to be specially held for the purpose. The Conference was held on the 30th September, and the majority of members present were opposed to the changes intended to be introduced, with the exception of proposed Rule I (a) and Rules III and IV modified. It may be mentioned in passing that the representatives of this Committee on the Conference assert that the proposition on Rule I (a) as put for voting stated that the "general tendency of the Marathi language was to somewhat lengthen the vowels in question" and express surprise at the absence of the word "somewhat" from the report of the President to the Director of Public Instruction. The rules originally proposed and those adopted by the Conference are herewith appended. The rules in this form have received the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction and are directed to be carried out by the Text Books Revision Committee when printing the revised Marathi Readers. Of the rules thus intended to be adopted, Nos. 2 and 3 are not open to much objection and the Memorialists do not intend to offer any remarks about them. Rule No. 1, however, involves a serious departure from the established literary usage, and will give rise to strenuous opposition from the people. The point thus circumscribed may seem trivial, but it concerns a long established practice. The public desires that it should be left undisturbed and it is for those who want to make an innovation to justify it by proving an inexorable necessity. They, therefore, pray that the rule in question may be reconsidered and if possible disallowed. They rely chiefly on the long established usage as a reason for not making any needless change and ask that the question may once more be submitted for the consideration of experts.

BURGLARIES AT APOLLO BUNDER.

SMART SENTENCES.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandass Chabildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged a Goanese named Kisto Manuel with theft, and Jaga Jesraj, a Marwari, with dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be such. There were two charges against both the accused. The complainant in the first charge was Mr. Charles Tothill, Electrician, Eastern Telegraph Company, and residing at Apollo Bunder. It appeared that on the 18th ultimo the accused got access to the complainant's rooms during his absence and stole gold studs and gold links, valued at about £7; a cigar case valued at about £2-10, and a silver vase worth from Rs 30 to Rs 40, and some other articles collectively valued at Rs 195. The accused No. 1 sold all these articles to No 2 for a small sum of money. Accused No. 2 while receiving the stolen property knew it to be such. Mr. Khalil, Barrister, defended No. 2. Both the accused pleaded guilty. Accused No. 1 had four previous convictions and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months to be spent in solitary confinement, and was further ordered to receive twenty-five stripes. Accused No. 2, on whose behalf it was pleaded that as it was his first offence he was fined Rs. 400 with the alternative of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 150 were ordered to be paid to the complainant if the fine was realised.

A second charge of a similar nature was preferred against both accused by Mr. Arthur Charles Puddephett, Manager, Messrs. Spencer and Co., and residing at "Sergent House," Apollo Bunder. On the morning of the 16th ultimo he found the back door of his room broken open and some silver ware collectively valued at Rs. 100 missing. The Police were informed and both the accused arrested. Accused No. 1 had broken open the door and committed the theft and sold the stolen articles to No. 2, who melted down the greater part of the property. Both pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in disposing of the case sentenced accused No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 250 with the alternative of four months' hard labour Rs. 80 were ordered to be given to the complainant if the fine was realised.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR can tell a story well. He has a keen sense of humour, and at a drawing-room meeting of the Semi-teetotal Pledge Association he told the following story :—He was once, he said, lunching alone in the house of a friend who had met with an accident, and was confined to his room. The housekeeper brought him up a tray of good things, and then inquired anxiously what he would have to drink, adding, with a smile : "For I've 'eard, sir, you're not a temperate gentleman." This confusion of the temperance and total abstinence party is common enough, but is not always so amusingly illustrated. Archdeacon Sinclair then proceeded, to give the meeting, as an example of the evils of "nipping," the following supposed diary of a Scotch shepherd : "Sunday—Up in the morning at six—a dram (whisky). Went out to see the sheep—a dram. Came home to breakfast—a dram. Looked round the house—a dram. Washed and dressed for church—a dram. Took a brandy before going to Kirk, lest I should smell of whisky in the house of the Lord !"

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr, P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Framji Ratanji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, with falsifying the muster-roll and pay abstracts of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by entering in them names of the individuals as being present at work, well knowing they were not and thereby inducing the Trustees to pay out money. Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs, Jehangir and Servai, solicitors, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused Surveyor. Mr. S B Kapadia pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dorabji Nassarwanji Kaka who has been made an approver.

Among the evidence recorded at this hearing, was that of Mr. John Tyers, Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, who produced an abstract of attendance of the various workmen who had formed the subject of evidence in this case ; it extended from December 1903 to September 1904. It was part of the muster roll. He had initialled each page of the abstract. He also produced corresponding extracts from the pay-sheets for the same months, with the exception of the month of September 1904, and had given at the foot of each a transcription of the various certificates.

Mr. Acworth here closed the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate expressed his willingness to hear counsel on the subject of framing charges against the accused, Mr. Wadia said he had a preliminary objection to make. He contended the Court was not competently seized of the case, and had no jurisdiction to try it. The charge under section 477 A., of the Penal Code, falsifications of accounts being a non cognisable offence, no Police Officer was entitled to investigate it without an order from the Magistrate. No such order had been obtained ; no complaint of facts constituting the offence was made. Under Section 190, of the Criminal Procedure Code, Clauses B., there was no police report of facts before the Court. The police enquiry having been initiated in a theft case which had collapsed, the subsequent proceedings became illegal. Where the police proceedings were illegal, the Magisterial investigation based on their strength became no less so, and such also would be the proposed committal of the accused.

The Magistrate held the objection did not in any way vitiate the investigation held by the Court, by reason of there being no police report before it, There was the charge-sheet before it, which was in the nature of a police report, and the Court was competent to enter into an inquiry on the strength of it,

In speaking on the charges, Mr. Acworth said they should be with respect to the whole of the transactions in April and July ; also, for items of August, and general charges of offences.

Mr. Wadia said this would be bewildering to the defence. Each month contained 700 items, which for the three months amounted to 21,000 items, constituting so many charges. He submitted that according to the case reported in 26 Calcutta, three specific items should be selected. Counsel cited additional authorities with the sames object.

The Magistrate said the testification by the accused of the contents being correct to his knowledge formed the basis of the charge for each month, besides the general offences.

Some further discussion ensued, and the framing of the charges was postponed to the 10th.

THE CHOWPATTY FISH MARKET.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Boodhubai, a fisher-woman, with selling and exposing for sale, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, fish intended for human food, at Chowpatty foreshore on the morning of the 5th October in contravention of section 41 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared for the Municipality while Mr. Byrne of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeard for the accused.

His Worship in the course of his decision said it was contended by the prosecution that the place where the fish was sold, not being either a Municipal or a private market, the accused could not sell it there without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. It was also argued that in as much as the fish in question was sold from a basket and not from a vessel in which it had been brought direct to the seashore after being caught at sea, the accused was not protected by clause 2 of section 410. The first point taken on behalf of the accused was that the Municipal Act did not apply at all to the place of the sale which admittedly was below the ordinary high water line of the sea. It was further contended that it was one of the immemorial and uninterrupted customs of the fishermen who fished off Chowpatty to sell fish on the foreshore by placing baskets at a distance of five or six paces from the water line, wherever that might be, having regard to the state of tide ; and that every morning and evening fresh fish was exposed for sale there by fishermen and that hundreds of purchasers went there to buy it. That being so it was also urged that the place was a market the rights of which had been acquired by prescription and that it not being a Municipal market, it was a private market under section 393 of the Municipal Act, and therefore section 410 did not apply. Again it was contended that even if section 410 applied the accused was protected by clause 2 of the section, because, though the fish was sold from a basket it was transferred into the basket from a boat and that clause 2 could not have been intended to exclude the sale of fish from a market into which it was, trasnferred from a vessel. The points therefore to be determined by the Court were : (1) Whether the Bombay Municipal Act applied to the place in question ? (2) Whether section 410 applied and for that it was to be determined whether the place was a market, and if so whether it was a Municipal market or a private one ? (3) Whether the present sale fell within clause 2 of section 410 ? With regard to the first point his Worship observed that it was absolutely unnecessary that the limits of Bombay for the purposes of Municipal Government should be co-extensive with the definition of the city of Bombay as given in the General Clauses Act. As a matter of fact it did not seem so. The Court therefore held that the Municipal Act did not apply to the place of sale in question. Regarding the second point the Magistrate observed that from the evidence before him, he had no alternative but to hold that the place was a market because it was proved by the witnesses of the prosecution that since a long time past fishermen at stated times exposed fish for sale there and the public went there as purchasers and fish was actually sold and purchased by private sale. As the place did not belong to, nor was it maintained by, the Municipality and as his Worship had already held that it was a market it followed from section 389 that it was a private market. Therefore as the fish was sold in a private market, section 410 did not apply. Assuming that that the place was not a market and that the section 410 applied to the present case, then the last point to be determined was whether the present sale would fall within the provision (2) of section 410, It had been admitted by Dr. Shroff that at the time the fish was sold there were fishing boats both in the sea and on the shore and that the particular fish might have been brought from one of those boats. Transferring the fish into a basket from a boat would be the only practicable and convinient means of selling it and in order to sell fish close by on the shore, the basket must be placed on the ground. Sections like those, his Worship observed, must be construed in a manner as favourable as possible to the rights and privileges of the subjects, What the accused seemed to have done in this case was tantamounting, to his Worship's mind, upon a liberal construction of the exception to selling fish from the boat. To hold otherwise, the Magistrate remarked, would lead to grave hardships and interference with the immemorial customs of the fishermen. Under the circumstances his Worship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

WE are alone—absolutely alone—on this chance planet, and, amid all the forms of life that surround us, not one, excepting the dog, has made an alliance with us. A few creatures fear us, most are unaware of us, and not one loves us. In the world of plants we have dumb and motionless slaves ; but they serve us in spite of themselves. They simply endure our laws and our yoke. They are impotent prisoners, victims incapable of escaping, but silently rebellious ; and so soon as we lose sight of them they hasten to betray us and to return to their former wild and mischievous liberty. The rose and the corn, had they wings, would fly at our approach, like the birds.—M. Maeterlinck ("The Double Garden").

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THE IN-COMING MAIL.

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Carrington Miss
Cox Mr J A
Dennis Miss K G
Delamain Col
Dean Miss
Elwards Mr
Hendley Lt-Col and Mrs and 2 children
Hearn Dr
Ingels Mr L
Ingle Mrs
Landen Mr and Mrs G E
Lankester Miss
Lecky Mrs R and inft
Lauyon Lt W M
McLeod Mr H A
Prall Capt and Mrs and child
Richardson Miss
Rogers Mr W
Swann Mr and Mrs T S P
Shoubridge Capt and Mrs
Simeon Mr E A
Steward Lt J N
Sayers Mrs
Torkington Lt G S
Vincent Major and Mrs
Warner Miss
Weitbrecht Miss
Wood Mr J H

FROM MARSEILLES.

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Andrews Capt F E
Boisragon Major G
Brown Mr C
Brown Capt H E
Barclay Mr T
Byramjee Mr E
Bhojuck Mr C B
Botham Mr A W
Bailey Mr A S
Brown Capt W M R
Crichton Lt M C V
Comber Mr E
Cowley Mrs J W
Crawford Mr J G A
Clerk Mr and Mrs J B
Cunliffe Col E W
Danne Mr and Mrs A M
Dibb Mr W R
Elsworth Mr T E
Fraylin Mr
Ferguson Mr M
Fordya Capt H D L
Fox Mr Justice
Gordon Walker Mr and Mrs
Giles Mrs and infant
Gerrard Hon Mrs
Gee Mr C D
Hoare Rev H J
Hawkes Two Misses
Hay Sir Lewis
Henderson Mr
Harl Mr R W
Hamilton Mr R S
Helmsley Viscountess
Hall Major Mrs E A W
Hoare Mrs
Johnson Mr S M
Ker Major M A and friend
Kidd Mrs and child
Lightfoot Mr and Mrs J
Lightfoot Miss
Lewis Mr W R and Miss
Lloyd Mr and Mrs W F
Lloyd Mrs J H
Larmour Mr F C
La Gro Mr W
Lutcliffe Mr G E
Lawson Mr Digby
M.cpherson Lt J
Molony Mr and Mrs G C
Michie Mr A W
McMoran Mr T
Macdonald Mr C R
Mcalpine Mr M C
Moore Mr and Mrs F C
Macbeth Mrs
Misquith Mr T O
Nicholson Mr E
Nicholson Major and Mrs R W
New bould Major and Mrs
Ogden Mr W
Pottinger Capt and Mrs R
Pears Mr S E
Parrington Lt J W
Pattman Mr H A
Proctor Mr W
Peters Mr
Perry Capt G E I
Queripel Mr A L
Richards Mr F T
Reid Mr W R
Robertson Capt V
Reynolds Mr and Mrs W H
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Roberts Mr M
Rhoden Mr A H
Roche Mr L V
Swayne Mr and Mrs
Stillwell Rev and Mrs J
Stowell Miss
Stowell Mr R
Stranch Mr and Mrs
Stanch Miss
Stephenson Mr
Sim Mr C L
Summer Mr T
Schofield Miss M I
Sloan Mr J R
Sloan Miss
Schonemann Mr and Mrs
Vonran Major A
Warburton Mr P B
Whitehead Lt J
Whichells Mr R E
Witherell Mrs and Miss
Yeilding Lt-Col W R and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Besant Mrs A
Darling Mr C W
Dick Mrs Moncrieff
Dick Miss Moncrieff
Henderson Capt G B
Macdonald Mr C J
Mullick Mr B R
Saise Mr W

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Cobb Rev H N
De Pre Miss M
Hulton Dr Mrs H M
Olcott Mrs E S
Olcott Mr A V S
Thomas Mrs E J and 3 children
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FROM PORT SAID.—Lacon Mr P H

FOR KARACHI.

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Mr B J Padshah
Mr E H Young
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Mr and Mrs S H Clarke
Mr J Heaford
Mr B Myers
Mr Ram Rattan
Mr Abitbal
Mr J Nath
Mr M G Naidu
Mrs S Spencer
Major A B H Northcote
Mr and Mrs Draper and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Harris
Mr E B Rowsell
Mr and Mrs Tommasini
Mr Frot
Mr Sabatirr
Miss Mathilde Tommassini
Mr Martinst, wife and 2 children
Mr Dubony
Mr Vincent and Porhie
Mr Vivien and Petit
Mr Sabli and Marrillot
Mr Laubreany
Mr Mrs Miss Fabre
Miss Ruth Haigh
Mr P Mason
Mr and Mrs Baffe and baby
Mrs Drees and infant
Mr J M Layce
Mr A J Beaujean
Mr Alex Blaise
Mr Tholi, wife and inft
Mr and Mrs Gury
Messrs Helies, Colin, Sebirr
Merer, Liorgon, Charles Floeh
Gourvest, Guillon, Ste Marie
Guiton Gourion Dayre
KerezacLansguetDestriez
Le Guinee Charrien
Mr Castiner
Mr and Mrs Rony and boy
Mr Ferri
M M Morvillez and Gerandier
Mrs Morvillez
Mr Rien
Mr Beandry
Mr Negre
Mr Massin and Delaine
M M Roly and Thomas
Mr Venthenat and daughter
Le Guen and A F Gehoro
Mr J M Rolland
Miss Gabriele Vetter
Mr R D Tata
Capt and Mrs G B Gough
Mr F L Flamant

THE FASCINATION OF "PRETTY POLLY."

I AM not interested as a rule in racing events writes T. P. in "M. A. P.", but no human being of these isles could have got away from "Pretty Polly" during the last few weeks. I heard the name every, where. Men and women seemed to make all their arrangements dependent on "Pretty Polly." I shall be in Paris on Sunday, the 9th, you heard a pretty lady say as she sat before the baccarat table at Dieppe. Don't come to see me on Saturday, the 8th, your stockbroker warned you ; I'm going over to see "Pretty Polly" run. I take up the financial organs on Monday morning, and I find that certain markets are very flat because most of the jobbers have gone to see Pretty Polly run ; and so one might go on, all things proving that there has not been an animal for many years which has excited so keen an interest in the British lover of horse-flesh as Major Loder's famous mare.

"PRETTY POLLY'S" FRIEND.

I have an Irish friend who has not been twice at a race meeting during the twenty years he has lived in England ; he astounded me the other day by telling me that, in the very agony of a great political conference, he had run over to Doncaster to see "Pretty Polly" run ; and I began to realise by what he told me how it was that this animal has exercised so great a fascination on the imaginations of the racing and the non-racing worlds. Her first claim to distinction, of course, is that up to last Sunday, she had never been beaten. In fifteen successive races she had easily won ; her defeat on Sunday was the first she ever sustained. Then I believe she is a delightful animal to look at. Even in horses the female animal seems to be able to outshine the male in beauty. Like the female animal in other kingdoms, too, "Pretty Polly" has a number of fascinating weaknesses, and one of these is her extraordinary attachment to and dependence upon a little colt. Wherever she goes this colt has to accompany her. As she is brought to the starting post, you see the little colt just behind her ; when her race is won, and all the world is gathered around her in wonder and admiration, "Pretty Polly" has all her eyes and her attention concentrated on the little colt. And I see by the papers that when she took the trip to Paris the other day the little colt had to accompany her.

THE BABY AND THE ELEPHANT.

There is something almost human in such an attachment of one animal to another, but these strange freaks of affection are not uncommon. There is a curious story of one of the elephants in Barnum's circus being so completely devoted to the baby girl of the wife of one of her keepers that it was impossible to get her to move anywhere without the little mite. Often the baby had to be taken into the stalls where the big elephant was kept, and so long as the child was there the elephant was quite docile. Whenever the circus had a long railway journey to make, the baby had to be brought to the elephant to show that it was not being left behind and the moment this was done the elephant walked calmly into its box and went on its journey rejoicing. All this was very good and even very pathetic ; but the poor little baby died ; and then a terrible difficulty arose. It was not possible naturally to explain to the elephant the mortality of human beings even those most loved ; and all connected with the circus looked for a violent explosion. The explosion came. Elephants seem to have a strange power of communicating with each other, and of influencing each other. The bereaved elephant became quite furious and unmanageable, and, what is more, communicated its wrath to its companions. They refused to come into the arena; they refused to perform their tricks, in short they went out on strike ; all under the influence of the elephant that had lost its baby friend. I daresay if "Pretty Polly" lost her four-footed friend there would be disastrous consequence too.

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THE TREATMENT OF BUBONIC PLAGUE.

MR. J. E. D'MELLO, L. M. and S., Assistant Port Health Officer, Rangoon, contributes to the "Indian Medical Record" particulars of the line of treatment he has followed in dealing with plague cases in Rangoon. He writes :—

One feels a sense of presumption on his own part no doubt, to attempt to say anything about the treatment of plague. Notwithstanding this drawback, I venture to be bold enough to lay before the public the line of treatment that I have found to be successful in the management of my plague cases; and should I succeed in impressing the importance of local treatment in plague on the minds of those that have to work in the midst of plague I shall feel myself amply rewarded.

I lay no claims to an accurate and thoroughly scientific investigation in my line of treatment, as I have had no control-cases and have neither had the opportunities nor the resources for a bacteriological examination. My only pretension for laying my observations before the public, is the hope that the happy clinical results, which I was fortunate enough to obtain, might induce some others, with a scientific turn of mind, to investigate the matter further, and to arrive at a scientific explanation of its mode of action. I have attempted to explain it, however, by my own theories which, I hope, will not be found inconsistent with actual facts during the course of a scientific investigation of the subject. I do not lay any claims to the novelty of the treatment either, as it has been known, for the most part, in the quack circles for a long time and by a few belonging to our profession. I wish to bring it to the knowledge of our profession at large that it may be given a fair trial and that further investigations may be started.

A HINT FROM DEFOE.

I shall first give a short history of the chain of circumstances that led me to adopt my present line of treatment, before I attempt to describe it. One day, while turning over the pages of Danial Defoe's "Journal of the Plague" of 1665, A.D., I was struck with the following passage as very suggestive of treatment :—

"If these swellings could be brought to a head and to break and run, or as the surgeons call it, to digest the patient generally recovered."

I then thought of the queer stories I use to hear in the early days of plague in Bombay, of quacks curing plague by such violent measures as branding the bubo with a red hot iron, or red hot bricks, cauterizing it with strong caustic application, such as arsenic pastes or chunam and joggery pastes or blistering it by means of pounded garlic, mustard and onions tied tightly on the bubo, or by painting the skin over the bubo with the favourite bibba or bhilawa (semecarpus anacardium)" the marking nut. These measures which, at first, had seemed to me very foolish, adding only torture to the poor patient's sufferings, began now to have a new meaning for me.

Our own experience of plague, giving testimony to Defoe's statement that the chances of recovery are really greater when suppuration occurs in a bubo than when the bubo remains small and stationary, seemed to me also to suggest that there may be, after all, some truth in the efficacy of the quack treatment, which aimed, by drastic applications, at producing either suppuration or sloughing, or some other form of severe local inflammation; and I thought that it might contain the nucleus of a rational line of treatment for plague. While trying to think out what its rational might be, the following seemed to me to be the most reasonable explanation :—When a bubo appears in a plague case, say, in the groin or the armpit, it is caused, as we know, by the plague bacilli getting arrested in the meshes of the gland during their progress to the general circulation and starting there a local inflammation and swelling, which is nothing but the result of the conflict that ensues between the bacilli and the protecting cells of the body.

PHAGOCYTES VERSUS BACILLI.

While this fight with the body cells is going on the bacilli continue to secrete their virulent toxin which being of a diffusible nature passes through the meshes of the gland and entering the general circulation poisons the system. The result of the fight depends on the relative strength of the two opposing forces.

If the cells are strong enough in their vigour as well as in the number in which they attack the bacilli the latter are killed and toxin is no longer generated and the patient recovers, what little toxin was generated in the meantime having been neutralized by the small quantities of anti-toxin generated in the tissues. If the bacilli prevail over the cells they keep growing in increased numbers, and toxin continues to be generated by them till it overpowers the system and kills the patient, unless he be immunised against the toxin by the tissues producing an extraordinary amount of anti-toxin to resist its effects or by artificial immunity produced by previous innoculations with Professor Haffkine's serum.

Now, we cannot very easily influence the vigour of the cells at once, as it depends on the general condition of the individual patient at the time when he is attacked; but we can certainly interfere and increase the army of the fighting cells or phagocytes. This can be done by inducing a severe inflammation in the skin, taking care at the same time to see that the inflammatory reaction does not go too far so as to destroy or hamper the vitality of the phagocytes; and this is how I think the drastic measures of our quack friends act. The number of phagocytes that is drawn on the field of battle by the irritant action of the applicaion is far greater than that otherwise drawn by the simple local irritation of the bacilli and is in consequence able to cope with the bacilli much better. The increased swelling resulting after such an application indicates that the army of phagocytes is increasing in numbers and suppuration, when it occurs, points to the casualties of the fight—all the victims on either side being heaped together in a mass. After the plague bacilli are killed, toxin can no longer be generated and the patient makes his way to recovery straight away.

USE OF CHITRAK.

Catching hold of this hypothesis I next proceeded to try all sorts of irritants, such as lunar caustic, zinc chloride caustic potash, iodine, carbolic acid, &c. They all gave very good results but at the same time they gave rise to a severe local pain. So I thought of trying the effects of chitrak of the irritant properties of which I was aware, and I found it to be both more efficacious and comparatively less painful than the above-mentioned drugs. Chitrak (Plumbago Zeylanica, N.O., Plumbaginace) is a shrub growing plentifully in Gujerath and some other parts of the Bombay Presidency; and its roots can be had from any gandhi, (or native medicine vendor). A freshy dug out root, however, should always be insisted upon. I always use chitrak paste in conjunction with hot poultices of linseed meal or wheat flour, which beautifully assist its action.

The method in which I proceed is as follows :—I order a thick paste, made by rubbing the root with cold water against a stone, to be applied on the bubo immediately after it has made its appearance. I repeat the application after fifteen minutes, and continue repeating it every fifteen minutes till three or four coatings are given. I then prolong the interval to half an hour, and continue applying the paste every half-hour till three or four more coatings are given by this time a decided inflammation is produced. I then order the part to be poulticed with hot linseed or wheat flour poultices, or, in the case of the poor, to be fomented with hot bricks. This continuous poulticing (with an occasional application of the paste if necessary) has to be presevered in for three or four days, excepting at night, when the patient is allowed to rest. A beautiful reaction is produced in 24 hours in some, and in 48 hours in others. The size of the bubo goes on increasing to double or treble its size. Sometimes a blister rises at once, but in other cases there is an inflammation of a diffuse character progressing inward towards the gland, without the production of a severe destruction of the cells so as to give rise to gangrene. There is no distinct fluctuation however, in the cases that no suppurate till three or four days have passed when the bubo gets ready for incision. In cases where the bubo does not suppurate the swelling begins to subside after the fever has left the patient, and gets gradually absorbed, leaving an indurated remnant of the gland behind. In such cases, the vigour of the poultices has to be diminished gradually as absorption then goes on naturally.

EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENTS.

The most remarkable incident in the chitrak treatment is the subsidence of the fever and other general symptoms, as soon as the enlargement of the bubo under the irritant commences to progress. As a rule this occurs about the second or third day from the commencement of the treatment.

I do not know if chitrak by being absorbed in the system produces an effect of a specific character on plague bacili, but I can quote the authority of Vagbhat an ancient Sanskrit writer, who in his Ashtanga-rhidaya, a treaties on medicine, mentions in verse 164. Chap. vi, that chitrak internally is a germicide and a modifier of inflammatory swellings. Whether the meaning implied in the germicide action of chitrak by the ancient Aryan writer can be made to extend to the bacilli of our modern conception I am not prepared to vouch. An experimental investigation in this direction would be very interesting and would possibly lead to very useful results. I cannot for my part affirm anything with regard to its internal action through absorption as I have not entirely depended on its action alone in the treatment of my plague cases I have used it so far for its local irritant effects only in order to remove or counteract the effects of the toxin already generated in the system. I have had recourse to the ordinary run of medicines as the pharmacopœal purgatives diuretics diaphoretics cardiac tonics and nervous sedatives.

I commence internal treatment with a brisk purge of calomel, grs. v. and pulvjalap. co., one drachm to an adult, to remove as much poison as possible by the alimentary canal. To eliminate the poison by the kidneys I assist the diuresis by the free use of milk and the diuretics pot. citras, and pot acetas in mixture for the diaphoretic effect I use liq. ammoniae acetatis and spt. aeth nitrosi. To sustain the heart I use digitalis or strophanthus but never strychnine as I found in the few cases in which I tried it that there was a tendency on the part of the patient to run into violent delirium. I am opposed to the use of strychnine in plague as it is a nervous excitant. I think the plague toxin itself has a tendency to produce a nervous irritation and strychnine, simply adds to the irritant action of the plague poison its own share of irritation and thus more than counter-balances whatever good it does to the heart. Digitalis and strophanthus are very safe drugs as cardiac tonics to which ergot might in some cases be added to give a tone to the blood vessels and assist the cardiac stimulants in their action. I also use such diffusible stimulants as spt. aeth. spt. chloroform and spt. ammon. aromat. To produce a sedative effect on the nervous system, I use pot bromid from the very beginning. I mention it last not because it is the least important but because I wish to lay particular stress on its action. Pot. bromid. being a nervous sedative. I consider to be an antagonist to the plague toxin physiologically under the hypothesis that the latter is a nervous excitant. The use of pot. bromid from the very beginning is very important as it is advantageous in keeping the patient quiet and reduces the chances of his running into delirium. It also gives him a good night's rest which is an important factor in preserving the patients energy. Lastly I must mention nursing with a particular emphasis. It is generally admitted by this time that a careful nursing is quite an essential accessory in the treatment of plague. I can even be so bold as to say that without it there is no chance of recovery to the patient.

DIET.

As to the diet, I recommend liquid diet to my patients, fresh milk, egg-mixture and sago conjee being the staple foods on which I rely entirely for their dieting. Where milk does not agree and gives rise to flatulence or vomiting I omit it and give sago or rolong conjee instead. Good brandy given every now and then in tablepoonful doses at intervals of two or three hours according to the severity of the pyrexia acts as a stimulant as well as a food by taking the place of so much body tissue as would otherwise have been consumed by the pyrexia. In cases of severe pyrexia I order an ice-bag to be kept constantly on the head and have recourse to tepid water sponging with vinegar, taking care not to allow a draught while the patient is being sponged. I invariably give a sleeping draught composed of 20 grs. of pot. bromid. and half a drachm of spt. ammon. aromat. to an ounce of water to adults at bed-time for two or three nights. It ensures their getting up with refreshed spirits in the morning. I need not mention that the chitrak treatment holds good only in the bubonic form of plague and not in the pneumonic. With this line of treatment I have had the satisfaction of obtaining 85 per cent recoveries in 60 cases where treatment was commenced immediately after the attack. In the later stages the percentage has been less satisfactory. Most of the fresh cases in which I failed were those in which I could not get proper inflammatory reaction.

WHEN IS A MAN AT HIS BEST?

THE following letter appears in the "Daily Express" :—

In the smoking-room of a club the other evening the talk turned on the question of immortality, and somebody asked : "Supposing you were permitted to live for ever, without growing any older, what age would you elect to be?

Most of the men, answering on the spur of the moment, gave ages between twenty-one and twenty-five.

"I think not," replied the man who raised the question. Twenty-one is a pretty age, and there is a good deal to be said for it. At twenty-one you have got over the megrims, you are no longer morbid about your soul, and you have a latchkey without the responsibility of paying the rent.

"You are, as a rule, convinced that you are a clever chap. You are invited everywhere, and you have a rattling good time. Your associates in business are of the same age as yourself. You are all quite sure that there is a brilliant career before you, and you have not begun to scheme for position at the expense of somebody else. A bit of ambitious work, adequately done, gives you unalloyed joy, and then you go to a music-hall or a dance.

"Women are nice to you and men of a mature age take a friendly interest in your freshness and enthusiasm—providing you are a reasonably decent sort of chap.

A BOY AT 21.

That is all very pleasant. But consider how you would like it if it went on for ten years or for twenty—to say nothing of the weary endlessness of eternity. How would you like married men of thirty, children in experience compared with you, to smile with a superior air at your profoundest thoughts? How would you like your most brilliant achievements to be tolerated as the irresponsible flukes of a boy? How would you like young girls, as well as women, to be eternally throwing you over whenever a grown man entered the room?

"No no. Ten years of that would either break your heart or fill you with a bitter hatred and contempt for the rest of human kind. Robert Louis Stevenson complained about being taken for a boy because he looked younger than he was. He grew out of that disability, but you would never grow out of it. You would be twenty-one for ever and ever—a mere boy of no importance."

'And what age would you select, then, you ambitious Methuselah?" asked another member of the party.

The first speaker puffed at his pipe for a reflective moment, and then delivered himself. "From thirty to thirty-five—the very prime of life, not too old to frolic with the youngsters and not too young to be treated on a conversational equality by the greybeards.

I should like to look my age, and no more. I should like to be of a good size and good looks. I should like my mind to keep as young as my body. For every ten new years of my existence, I should like to forget ten of the old years; and I should want a condition in the bond that I should die a natural death at any time I desired by giving six months' notice—provided I remained of the same way of thinking at the end of it.

"On no other conditions would I wish for the doubtful benefit of physical 'immortality.' Haggard's 'She' does not appear to have had a very good time, and Gulliver's Struldbrugs were appalling."

ROBBED OF £300,000.

RICH MAN'S WIDOW SEEKS POOR-LAW RELIEF.

THE guardians of the Strand Union granted out-relief to a starving woman, seventy-two years old, who said that she had been robbed by solicitors of £300,000, the value of her dead husband's estate.

"I do not believe the guardians have ever had before them a parallel case to this," said Mr. H. L. D. Arcy Jaxone, when the applicant stepped forward.

"The woman," he proceeded, "is the widow of a very rich man, and has been defrauded out of every penny she possessed.

The late Rev. Prebendary Kitto, Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, who went through a lot of the documents belonging to the applicant, said that he believed she had been robbed of many thousands of pounds, but how much it was difficult to say.

When legal proceedings for restitution were commenced, the solicitor concerned committed suicide, so he is outside the reach of the law.

Prebendary Kitto's opinion is endorsed by the Rev. Mr. Matthew, now of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Field, who has also gone through the applicant's documents, and handed them to a solicitor with a view to something being done in the matter.

"The woman is on the verge of starvation, and has been for some time dependent on charity solely for her support."

TOLSTOY AND THE "ABOMINATIONS" OF THE WAR.

M. GINSBURG, the Russian sculptor, who has been on a week's visit to Count Tolstoy on his estate near Moscow, describes the great author as in excellent health. As they went out together in the country roads, Count Tolstoy would warm himself by running as actively as a young man. He is working systematically for several hours daily. His chief occupation is preparing a calendar of the great thoughts of men. He read passages from other writings on which he is engaged to M. Ginsburg, who says they display all the genius of his best work. His dominant interest in conversation lies in questions of faith, and he holds strongly that people to-day are wanting in faith in the wide sense of the word. As to news from the war, he absolutely refuses to discuss the depatches. "I cannot understand," he declared, "how people can interest themselves in such abominations. To-day you read that so many thousand Japanese, and to-morrow that so many thousand Russians have been killed. Is not that an abomination?"

A GOLFER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

HARRY VARDON'S CAREER.

I AM more used to gripping a golf-club than a pen, and a plain man. I can but tell a plain story.

On the 9th of May, 1870, I was born at Grouville, Jersey, our cottage being quite close to the present golf-links, then, of course, not even thought of. Probably I have a strain of French blood in me, but I do not know for certain.

My father was a gardener, and still is, having been in the same situation for thirty-two years—not a bad record. We were a family of nine, seven brothers and two sisters, of whom, I am glad to say, all survive except one girl.

Golf first came into my life when I was about six or seven years old. One Sunday morning, to the astonishment and indignation of the inhabitants, two strangers appeared at Grouville carrying red flags, with which they marked out a rough course, and proceeded to play a strange and, it seemed, absurd game. There was much shaking of heads and muttering over this desecration of the Sabbath, and the strangers were lucky to get away without being molested. They returned a few days later with other strangers, and before long golf was in full swing at Grouville.

Naturally, I was much interested in this new game, and soon made my first attempts at it with a stick and a stone. Then I became a caddy, and off and on I carried until I left Jersey.

After some schooling at the national School I was apprenticed to a gardner, and followed that occupation for about ten years, my spare time, as I have said, being employed in carrying and playing golf with a working-man's club I had joined. I took to the game from the first and if I did not do anything extraordinary at it, I did pretty well winning a vase, which is still in my possession, and ending up as plus 3 in the handicap list of my club.

Meanwhile my younger brother Tom had become professional to an English club, and, having seen me play during his visits home he advised me to apply for the post of professional to Lord Ripon's private golf-course which he happened to know was vacant. I did so, was engaged, and left Jersey for the first time at the age of twenty. I had an awful passage, being then as now a very bad sailor. I had a very comfortable place under Lord Ripon but there was not enough golf. Indeed, I played far more cricket than golf about this time.

One day a visitor with whom I had been playing during his stay, said to me "Henry, I am sure you have the makings of a champion. If you take my advice you will get away from here."

I took his advice, and, helped by him, was appointed as professional to Bury Golf Club, where I remained three and a half years. Then through my brother Tom, I went to the Scarborough Golf Club for seven years, since when I have been professional to the South Herts Golf Club, Totteridge.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL COMPETITIONS.

It was while still at Bury that I took part in my first professional competition. That was at Kilmacombe, near Paisley, and I think it was pretty bold of me, a Southerner, to go and tackle the Scotsmen in their own country at the first attempt. Fernie was first, Herd second, and I was quite satisfied to be for third place with poor Hugh Kirkcaldy, whose death all good golfers deplore.

It was the first time I had seen the "crack" professional players, and I need hardly say I was greatly impressed by their skill.

I next played in the Open Championship, but did not do much good, being well down the list at the finish. My next big match was in Ireland, at Portrush. Before I got to the final I had to beat the brothers Kirkcaldy and D. Brown. Herd beat me in the final on the last green.

In 1893 I won my first tournament (at Ilkley) beating Herd, my brother Tom, and other well-known players.

The same year I competed in my second Open Championship at Sandwich, and finished fourth—and felt satisfied, considering that I had had only two years of professional golf. I have felt far more nervous in later championship meetings than I did in my early ones. I was an unknown man with nothing to lose, everything to gain, and as the play went on in this second championship I knew I had done enough to feel proud of. Consequently I played a steady, easy game.

A year later I won another tournament at Ilkley and then in 1896 I carried off my first open championship at Muirfield. That, I think, was the most exciting competition I have ever taken part in. As a rule, the open championship, which I may explain for non-golfing readers, if there be any, is decided by strokes and not as in match play by holes, does not provide as great excitement to spectators as to players. But in this case the championship ended practically in a match between J. H. Taylor and myself. On the four rounds which usually decide the event I tied with Taylor.

I might have won outright there and then had I played the bold game at the last hold of my last round and gone for the hole with my second shot. But I prefered to play short and make a certain five and a tie; whereas had I been bold I might instead of four have registered six for my boldness.

Another exciting competition was the championship of 1898 at Prestwick. When I started on my last round the only opponent I had to fear was Willie Park, who had already finished three strokes to the good of me. I managed, however, to knock off three strokes, and to squeeze home one to the good, thus securing my second championship. I won it again in 1899, and again in 1903. In 1900, 1901-02 I was second on each occasion.

THE AMERICAN GOLF REPORTER.

In 1900 I had the memorable experience of a tour in America, being the first English professional golfer invited there. It was a wonderful and, taking it all round, most pleasant experience. Certainly the American reporters made me gasp at first with their "interviews," which usually consisted of repeating things I had not said, and had never dreamed of saying, and very personal and most incorrect details about myself, my family, and my doings in general. However, I got used to them, and had many a laugh over the mistakes they made in describing matches, for the American reporter, especially in the interior States, does not yet know everything about golf.

On one occasion I was described as having carried away the green with my drive, Truly a prodigious and ploughmanlike stroke!

And on another I was reported as having dropped dead at the hole.

I remember one time I was playing in a match against the best ball of two amateurs and brought off a rather good stroke. You may imagine how astonished I was when an excited spectator breaking through the ropes rushed up to me and shouted, Say, which arm did you do that with?

Of course by arm he meant club, but it sounded as though he thought I was a freak.

These mistakes remind me of a story I heard in America which amused me very much. Two well-known amateurs, one of them a very rich banker, were going to play a match and a young reporter who knew nothing of golf was told off to attend it. Arrived on the scene he found another reporter, an experienced man, to whom he confided that he knew nothing about the darned game. That's all right, said the other, I'll lend you my story when I've written it and you can make up something from it for your paper.

This was done, but when the young reporter handed back the article he said, Say you made a bad mistake in one part. Did I? What was that.

Waal, you say here that So-and-so (naming the banker) lipped the hole for a half.

Waal, so he did.

Oh go away, you don't mean to tell me a rich man like So-and-so would be playing for a paltry fifty cents. I've altered it to lipped the holefor a hundred dollars!

I travelled pretty well all over America and as I have said had a very good time, though of course the continual travelling and playing were hard work. While in America I had to return home to defend my title as open champion and I lost it to J. H Taylor. However when later on we both competed for the Open Championship of America the tables were turned and by winning I established the record of being the only golfer to have won both the English and American Open Championships.

Of American golfers I have a very high opinion, and was not much surprised at Mr. Travis's victory in the English Amateur Championship this year. In my opinion he is a very fine player, although not to be classed with Mr. H. H. Hilton when he was at his best.

I really don't think I have anything more to say, but here are a couple of stories that may amuse.

One day Braid and I were playing in a match promoted by the Beckenham Golf Club. Braid holed a very long putt, and I also managed to find the hole from almost the same distance. The spectators applauded, but one of them said in a loud voice to a friend : Oh, these fellows only do that for applause.

I only wish one could make certain of any stoke without any applause at all.

On another occasion, J. H. Taylor, playing on a certain course, was disturbed by two ladies, who stood talking loudly behind him just as he was about to play a difficult shot.

Taylor stopped and waited a little while, but still the ladies went on talking. Taylor tried to address the ball, but found himself utterly baulked, stopped again and looked round at the ladies. Oh, said one of them, you can go on now. We've finished.

I am often asked how I train for big matches. I always reply, I don't train at all, and the more you train the worse golf you'll pay, of course a man must keep himself fit, but I do not in any way alter my ordinary life before a big match or competition. I am neither an abstainer nor a non-smoker. Indeed, I am a heavy smoker, and if I don't smoke when playing it is only because the spectators might think it disrespectful, or that I was not trying my hardest. Certainly it is not because I think it would in any way injure my play.

Not I think I have earned a pipe.—Harry Vardon, in "M.A.P."

SMOKING-OUT A LEOPARD.

I HAD been fishing for a long time without success, when a group of natives, some distance upstream, on the opposite bank, attracted my attention. They were crouching at the bottom of a steep bank, gazing at a spot some twenty feet higher up; it was evident from their gestures and their cautious movements that something unusual was taking place, and, disgusted with the lack of sport, I seized gladly upon the chance of something more exciting, and, throwing down my rod, I crossed the stream at a shallow spot and joined them. I recognised two of them, half-naked villagers whom I had seen the day before, leading a little leopard-cub by a chain. I had asked them what they were going to do with the little clumsy, furry creature, no larger than an ordinary cat, for I wished to purchase it and keep it as a pet. But my highest offer had failed to tempt them, and I would not discover what they wanted with the cub.

With these men were four others, all sturdy fellows of the cultivator class, clad only in waist-cloth and puggaree, and each of them was armed with a lathi, a heavy bamboo staff about five feet long, and tipped with a massive brass knob. On the ground was a great heap of the dried cow-dung cakes used for fuel. As I looked at these I began to have an inkling of what was to happen.

The surrounding country was of a kind never seen in England. On either side of the stream was a belt, half a mile wide, of barren land, scarred and seamed in every direction by the heavy rains of the wet season; a desolate belt, the haunt of the little chinkara antelope, the grey partridge, and the sand-grouse. The stream itself, half empty now, but a foaming torrent in the rains, ran in a channel carved deep in the friable soil. The bank where we were standing was thirty or forty feet high, and ran steeply down to the water's edge. A number of whitened bones and a few chinkara horns were strewed about the ground, and from a hole half-way up the bank, at which the natives were staring intently, came an overpowering stench, like that of the Lion House in the Zoological Gardens, but many times worse.

One of the men, in answer to my question, told me that the whole was the entrance to a cave, in which a leopard, which had for long haunted the neighbourhood, had her lair. Recently a pair of cubs had been born, and these men, having watched the mother leave her cave in search of prey, had carried off the cubs, to be used as a bait to lure her to destruction. They kept the cubs for three days, and then, when the mother must have been desperate at loss of her offspring, they had watched her go out again, and in her absence had tied up one of the cubs at the back of the cave. It was necessary to do this in order that they might proceed undisturbed with their operations, for they knew that the leopard would never leave the cave while her cub remained bound within it. As soon as the man whom they left to watch the entrance to the cave reported that the leopard had returned, they set out, armed as I have described, with the intention of smoking her out.

It was an unsportsman-like way of destroying the creature, but I did not interfere, for I was anxious to watch their proceedings, and I had, moreover, no rifle with me. The natives began by collecting a large number of heavy stones, which they hauled up to the mouth of the cave, and began to block it up. Before they began I peered into the hole, but it was pitch dark inside, and I could see nothing. They proceeded to build up the entrance methodically, paying no heed to the continuous low growling from within. In a short time they had quite closed it up, with the exception of one hole a few inches across, and the stones were so firmly wedged as to be quite immovable. They next brought stiff wet clay from the bed of the stream, with which they proceeded to stop up the chinks and crannies between the stones.

After this had been done, the cow-dung cakes were brought up. They set fire to them one by one, and, after blowing upon them until they were well alight, they threw them into the cave through the small hole they had left. These cakes of fuel will go on smouldering for hours, and they give out a great deal of pungent smoke. Over a hundred of them were lighted and thrown into the cave, and finally the natives stopped up the remaining hole with a lump of wet clay, and then sat down to wait.

After half an hour or so, I suggested that the smoke must have done its work. But the natives would not hear of opening the cave so quickly; their sporting instincts were not sufficiently developed to allow them to give the leopard the smallest chance of escape. With true Oriental patience they squatted on their hams, passing around an earthenware pipe, from the smell of which I judged that their tobacco was largely composed of that same material which they were using to smoke out the leopard. It was fully three hours before they could make up their minds that it would be safe to open the cave and even then I think they only did so in deference to me.

When they pulled down the stones with which they had filled up the hole, great volumes of smoke came pouring out rank and acrid and it was some time before the air within was sufficiently clear to breathe. It seemed quite certain that nothing could have lived for more than a few minutes in such an atmosphere. None of the natives seemed very anxious to go into the cave, so I volunteered to go in myself. I crawled with difficulty through the narrow entrance carrying a rope to haul out the leopard and her cub. The stench within was overpowering and I attached the rope to the two limp bodies as quickly as I could and hurried out again gasping for fresh air.

With cries of triumph, the natives laid hold on the rope, and hauled the leopard and her cub out into the sunshine. She was a fine handsome beast; her yellow skin with deep black markings was sleek and in splendid condition; but the natives lost no time in admiring her appearance. As soon as she appeared they fell upon her with excited cries and belaboured her inanimate body unmercifully with their staves. Finally her paws were bound and she was slung to a pole with her cub dangling beside her: and her destroyers marched off with her in triumph to seek the collector, and claim from him the reward paid for the destruction of dangerous beasts.—H. W. Stace in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

IRELAND'S AWAKING ENERGIES.

SPLENDID OFFICIAL WORK.

THE thirteenth report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, being for the year ending March 31 last, tells one of those characteristic stories of failure and success, hope and disappointment, which have come to seem inevitable where the affairs of the Green Isle are concerned.

Under the heading "Agricultural," we are informed that the opening of a depot in county Donegal for the fattening of poultry on the system pursued in Sussex has not so far proved successful; that efforts to assist bee-keepers to find a market have not had much result; and that in several directions the Board have had to be at considerble trouble and expense to induce agriculturists to help themselves. In the matter of the purchase of land-holding, however, the Board tell a brighter story. The progress made during the year appears to have been satisfactory in every respect, and it is hoped that in the course of the next two years the Board will have sold all the estates purchased by them before the year 1903-4, and that they will then recover a considerable port of the outlay they have made.

WHAT THE PARISH COUNCILS ARE DOING.

The report proceeds to tell a familiar story of good work done in the erection of new cottages and new out-offices for cattle and the carrying out of other improvements on estates held by poor land-owners and an interesting account is also given of the herring and mackerel fisheries; and upon the whole the outlook here seems satisfactory, a good deal of energy and enterprise being shown by the fishermen though even in this field of labour that might be so profitable there is still plenty of room for improvement; nor are signs lacking on certain parts of the coast that if the Irish people neglect their fisheries there are more strenuous Scotsmen who are by no means unready to develop them.

The report contains, however, one testimony of ungrudging commendation, viz. to the work being done by the Parish Councils in the encouragement, by means of prizes or small grants in aid of useful and permanent improvements in the people's dwellings, holdings, and general surroundings. In most cases, says the report, the results of these operations have been "very satisfactory," and in some the improvements effected are stated to have been "most striking and encouraging."

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

In a summary headed "Miscellaneous Matters," at the close of the report, a number of other interesting statements are to be found, including the following :—

The number of agricultural banks or credit societies in the Congested Districts has now increased to 77 and the statistics published in the appendix of this report show that these useful institutions are gradually, but surely extending their operations amongst the very large class of small farmers and cottiers for whose benefit they were established. In respect of the number of loans issued and the amount of capital obtained from local sources, the success of these banks is very encouraging. And upon the whole the reader may lay this report down when read, with a feeling that the Congested Districts Board is doing a good work in Ireland, and doing it in a spirit not only of wise intelligence, but of kindliness and sympathy with a people who, unfortunate in certain respects into which it is unnecessary to enter here, are only within the last few years beginning to show a revival of the energy of centuries ago, and who, with many and rich sources of comfort at hand, are at last awakening to the desirability of turning them to account.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

President Roosevelt had a tooth extracted the other day in full view of the citizens of Washington. The dentist's was an open shop-front, and a large crowd gathered round to watch how the President stood the pain. "Mr. Roosevelt," says a local paper, "did not appear to be annoyed by the presence of so many persons. His characteristic smile disappeared while the dentist was at work, but he stood the ordeal well."

The late Colonel Anstruther-Thomson, so famous as Nimrod, once saved a friend from "taking a toss" in an odd way. His friend put his horse at a high bank, but made a mess of it, and was falling off, when Thomson caught his friend round the waist, jerked him on to his own horse, and they landed safely together on the other side.

The Mayor of Milwaukee has accepted an invitation to make the trip from that city to St. Louis in a submarine boat and return in an airship.

In the "Revue des Deux Mondes" A. Dastre combats the prevailing opinion that the races of to-day are the degenerate sons of a taller and stronger race. The idea so tenaciously held is, he thinks, only a form of the ancient superstition—belief in giants. In default of real giants in modern ages, mention is made of the inhabitants of Patagonia, sometimes spoken of as pseudo-giants. Magellan accorded to them the height of 7 1-2 ft. but the average height of these people has been given by different authorities as 7ft., 10ft., to 11 ft., and 8 ft.

In connection with the approaching marriage of Mr. Ward, the eldest son of Viscount Bangor, it is stated that the pen to be used in signing the marriage register will be one of historic interest, which has served this purpose for some generations in the Ward family. It is a quill pen which was used by the representatives of the high contracting Powers in signing the Treaty of Vienna. The Viscount Bangor of the day, who was then acting as private secretary to Lord Castlereagh, preserved the pen, which has been kept in his family as a historic memento, and used by his descendants for the purpose of marriage registration.

The "Broad Arrow" says that, to test the effect of alcohol upon marksmanship, a whole Swiss battalion has been practised—

(1) After total abstinence.
(2) After drinking the previous evening.
(3) After drinking the same day—in moderation.
(4) After a heavy bout of drinking on the day of practice.

The result has been held to prove stimulants good for short distances and harmful for long ranges.

An attractive lady typist created a sensation in the streets of Chicago the other day. When she left her restaurant to return to the office rain was falling heavily, and she deliberately removed her new white low shoes and fancy stockings and started down the street bare-footed. She soon found that her appearance was attracting a large crowd and she then commenced to run. A policeman and the crowd chase. The constable followed the lady into the office, where she explained to him that she did not wish to soil her shoes in the mud.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent who accompanied the Tibet Expedition describes the peasants of the country as a very jolly, cheery lot. The women also are cheery, and, when washed buxom and comely. The monks are the blot on the landescape. They bear no resemblance to the women of the country. One would think they belonged to a different type, and yet they are the son and brothers of these women. The reason, probably is the low degraded life led by the ordinary monk, a life interest without work, devoid of any pursuit, intellectual or otherwise, and passed in the droning of chants and the performance of ritual, the meaning of which they neither know nor care about.

Some of the old guns purchased by Crew from the Government Ordnance Department and placed in the local park as war trophies, have never been used on foreign service at all according to a statement made in Crew Town Council. They have only been used, it is asserted, for home practice.

We rejoice, says the "Saturday Review," that the Bishop of Liverpool, was able to announce a special gift of £25,0.0 for a Lady Chapel, which has been designed by Mr. Bodley and Mr Scott (a Roman Catholic, by the bye), and will be the first portion of the cathedral to be built. But a Lady Chapel we suppose is a Chapel of Our Lady. Should the shape of Bishop Ryle appear to his successor in the visions of the night will he be reassured by being told that the new temple is to be begun in a piece of (as it will be explained to him) unmeaning ritualism?

A fox is reported to have made its home in one of the old retort branches at the Clacton Gasworks. About four weeks ago in the afternoon it was seen to come up Old-road from the direction of the Grammer School ground jump the wall of the Town-yard and take refuge in one of the retorts in the flue of which it has been resident ever since. Efforts to get it out have proved futile, and Reynard is having a fine holiday. All his food is found for him and he comes down into the bottom flue regulary to partake of his meals.

At the old Ecuries Royale at Versailles, it is proposed to hold an exhibition of carriages, harness and liveries of all dates. The elements for such a museum exist already at Cluny and the Grand Trianon, where are preserved the State carriages which have been used by Louis XV., Napoleon, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.

Writing in "Land and Water," Mr. G.A.B. Dewar says it cannot really be doubted that there are various species of birds whose marriages extend over a far greater period than that merely of the nesting season. Long before the nesting season begins one sees the goldfinches in pairs, long after it has ended one sees the blue titmice in pairs. Bullfinches, jackdaws, and various other specie's are constantly to be seen enjoying one another's company during the autumn and winter—the male and the famale. It is by no means certain that matrimony ends when the birds flock together in the winter months. The husband and wife, may well emerge from the flock at the close of the winter and together set up house again. The carron crow and the raven have been said to pair for life.

Here is a description of a melodrama which has just been brought out in new York : "The new play is full of incident and excitement of the more conventional kind for three acts; it is in the last act that madness reigns supreme. The stage is set in the presence of the audience, and then the audience is in effect asked to imagine itself an imaginary audience, to kindly become a part of the cast, while the players on the stage play a play within a play to this audience which is not an audience. And while this play is going on, the story rushes to its final climax. Men leap from boxes to the stage; women faint in the orchestra with long-drawn, well-stimulated, ear-pearcing shrieks; the female villain rises in all the glory of her yellow gown in a stage box and declaims; a boy in the upper gallery slides down a rope to the pit and mounts on the stage with the proofs that free the heroine and well ordered chaos reigns supreme. It may not be drama, but it is exciting and highly diverting to adults as well as the children."

The following advertisement recently appeared at the Glasgow Corporation Labour Bureau :—"Wanted, asylum attendants; age, 21 to 27; not under 5ft. 9in.; unmarried; Protestant. Ex-policemen, discharged soldiers, or former asylum attendant or Irishmen not eligible. Wages, £28." The list of ineligibles is somewhat quaint.

This is the wine-making season in France—the "vendange." It brings with it many curious accidents—not, however, due to the alcohol. During the fermentation of the grape juice in the huge vats it develops an enormous amount of heat, giving off great volumes of carbonic acid gas. This is heavier than air, and if proper means are not taken to lead it away it will rapidly fill the top of the vat and even the room. Several accidents are already reported through men leaving imprudently over the vat, becoming immediately stifled, and falling in.

It is well-known that some years back the Japanese Government sent a mission to Europe to make inquiries as to the feasibility of proclaiming Christianity as the State religion of the country. The mission, in its report, stated that in the Western World there were so many forms of Christianity that it was impossible definitely to choose out one as better than the rest. Now, it seems, the Japanese are going to form an entirely new sect on their own account, differing from all the rest. To this end a powerfully supported society has been started in order to decide what form it is to take. For the present the chief mission of the society is to translate the Bible into Japanese from the original texts, so far as they are obtainable, and all questions of dogma and ritual are to be deferred until that is accomplished.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
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Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

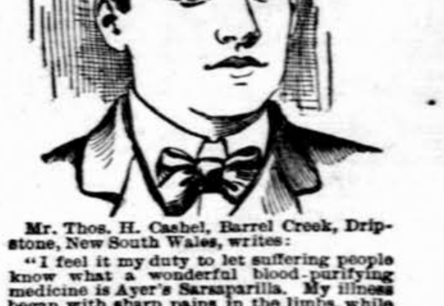
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A Life Saved

Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.



Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:

"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PURELY PERSONAL.

There have been many smart and amazing marriages in Paris within the last ten days, and (writes the Paris correspondent of "M A P") one of the smartest—certainly the most amazing—has been that of M. Arthur Meyer, director of the fashionable "Gaulois," and Mlle. de Turenne, granddaugther of the Duc de Fitz-James. Whereas the bride is a charming young lady of three-and-twenty, M. Arthur Meyer is well in the sixties; and, in spite of his wonderfully well-groomed appearance, the director of the "Gaulois," with his thin grey hair, grey side whiskers, and pronounced Jewish cast of countenance, looks something of a patriarch. However, ever since his conversion to Catholicism five years ago—a ceremony observed with infinite pomp in the same church where the marriage took place—M. Meyer has been a prominent figure in Paris Society.

The "Gaulois" being quite the most the fashionable Royalist paper, its editor was received by his most exclusive readers, and had to put up with a lot of chaff from his Republican confreres, who also attacked him roundly for his persecution of Dreyfus Zola, and Colonel Picquart. As witnesses to his marriage M. Meyer had MM. Francois Coppee and Mezieres, both of the French Academy; while the bride was given away by the aged Duc de Fitz-James. Since a civil marriage is also necessary in France M. Meyer and Mlle de Turenne had to appear before the Mayor. But that part of the ceremony was hurried over and the bride and bridegroom showed their indifference to the formality by driving to the Mairie in a motor-car. The presents, of course, were "magnificent" And shortly after M. and Mme Meyer had left the church they received a telegram from Cardinal Merry Del Val in which the Papal Secretary stated that he had been commanded to convey to the newly-married couple the Pope's blessing.

How many hats of the great Napoleon still remain in existence? Historians and collectors have been giving various estimates in the Paris papers of late, but the matter has been settled by Prince Victor Napoleon, who has sent out what may be termed an official "note" from Brussels. In all, there are seven. One of these was bought some time ago for 17,000 francs by the famous painter Gerome, whose fine monument of the "Broken Eagle" was unveiled in the field of Waterloo last summer. Three others are in the possession of the Empress Eugenie, Prince Victor Napoleon, and Prince Louis Napoleon; and then two may be seen at the Invalides, and the last of all in the Paris Military Museum. At the same time as his official note Prince Victor Napoleon stated that he owns bills for hats supplied to the Great Emperor. They cost 60 francs each. And in the matter of hats Napoleon was certainly not extravagant, for he sent them back at times to the hat maker to be done up. In the bills figures the item, "For repairs, 6 francs." I have forgotten to mention, by-the-way, that the Napoleonic hat so cherished by Gerome may now be seen at the Conde museum, to which the great painter bequeathed it with the instructions that it should be allotted an honourable place.

So great is the number of professional beggars who pester Princess Louise of Coburg at the Hotel Westminster that she has been obliged to apply to M. Henri de Naussanne, of Le Journal, for assistance. Although he is not a professional journalist, M. de Naussanne has been chosen by the Princess to keep the French public informed of the progress of her case, and this he has done most vividly and thrillingly; also he has proved himself a master at dealing with those who come to the hotel in quest of subscriptions to clerical and charitable institutions. They ask for the Princess, but it is M. de Naussanne who receives them. Should he "spot" the ordinary impostor, he advises him to clear out as quickly as possible; but when the impostor gives himself airs—calls himself the Marquis of this and the Duke of that, is even impertinent—then does M. de Naussanne hand him over to a member of the detective force, who is stationed in the next room. With a swindler who called himself the Marquis de Giclais, M. de Naussanne played a little game. He pretended deeply to be touched by the pseudo-marquis's story of an orphanage that needed funds, and promissed on behalf of the Princess to let him have a cheque next morning. Punctual to the appointment was the "marquis," and there, ready for him, was a handsome cheque. But just as he was about to pocket it, in walked the detective, who recognised the "marquis de Giclais" as being one of the most impudent and dangerous impostors in Paris.

George, seventh Earl of Tankerville, with whom Dr. Lunn, of tourist renown, has been crossing swords in the daily Press, is a Northumbrian magnate who is little seen in London or in general Society. He has been "soldier and sailor too," for he held a commission in the Rifle Brigade after a period of service in the Royal Navy. Chillingham Castle, his seat in the north, is a picturesque old place; and the wild white cattle, which breed there as in Cadzow Forest, in Lanarkshire, and at Lyme, in Cheshire, have roamed in the park for centuries.

Lord Tankerville has let Chillingham to Sir Andrew Noble, the millionaire vice-chairman of the Armstrong Ordnance Company, and lives himself with his wife (a lady of Dutch-American family) and his little boy, called, by courtesy, Lord Ossulston, at a much smaller place in the same county. Certain sporting rights, however, he seems to have reserved for himself; for it was at his invitation that his Highness the Duke Johann-Albrecht of Macklenburg Schwerin (uncle of the reigning Grand Duke, and of the young lady who is one day to be German Empress) went forth the other day to slay one of the famous white bulls of Chillingham. His Serenity missed his first shot, but at the second the big beast fell dead.

The earldom of Tankerville, as it exists to-day, is a second creation, the heiress of the last Grey, Earl of Tankerville, having married the second Lord Ossulston, who got the earldom revived in his favour two hundred years ago. The mother of the present peer (who was known in his minority not as Lord Ossulston, but as Lord Bennet) was the sixth Duke of Manchester's eldest daughter, so that the Duchess of Devonshire in his aunt by marriage.

One of the most interesting figures at the Church Congress last week was the stalwart, clean-shaven, stern-faced, handsome personality of the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, headmaster of Haileybury and brother of the Colonial Secretary. In the capital speech inveighing against the luxury of the modern boy's life which he illustrated by instancing the cricket match with its luncheons, champagne cup, etc., he said that he was always reminded of the gamekeeper who didn't know much about cricket, but who was hastily chosen into a side to supply a vacancy. When the match was over a friend said to him; Well, Bill how do you like cricket? Oh, he replied, I liked it well enough, all except the running about between meals. Mr. Lyttelton's style of oration and his delivery are quite admirable. He is short, sharp, and to the point and crammed full of good commonsense. Another favourite speaker is the Bishop of Glasgow—a tall, clean-shaven man, with a handsome face, a prominent nose, and a humorous flexible mouth; he reminds one continually of a naval man. And curiously enough it was in connection with the subject of sailors and religion that he made his most popular speech. I shall never forget him as he stood there on the platform, surrounded by grand and learned dignitaries, himself a very model of a well-aproned, shovel-hatted Anglican Bishop, and declaimed with delighted emphasis the sailor's version of the fourth commandment:

Six days shalt thou labour and do all
that thou art able:
The seventh day stone the deck and
scrape the blessed cable!!

The Bishop of Stepney, a very young-looking, clean shaven, and singularly handsome man, met with a mixed reception at the great men's meeting. Indeed he was howled down several times by the stauncher Protestants of Liverpool on account of his supposed High Church proclivities. But I never saw a man hold his own in a more dignified good-humoured fashion than he did. And he made his speech after all, so well did he stick to his guns, and so manful, so courteously Christian was his attitude. Two of the most popular figures at the Congress were, curiously enough, the Bishop and Dean of Ballarat.

Mr. Rene Bull, distinguished war-artist, has crammed many adventures into his not very extended career. This is not to be wondered at when one remembers that he has taken part in seven campaigns. Here is the hitherto unpublished story of one of his most thrilling experiences. After the Battle of Omdurman, or, rather, during the lull before the attack on Macdonald's brigade, Lord Kitchener, thinking the day won, ordered the troops to advance on Khartoum. Mr. Bull and Mr. Bennet Burleigh rode on ahead, and were quite by themselves when a wounded Dervish appeared from nowhere in particular, and advanced upon Mr. Burleigh brandishing his short throwing spear. Mr. Burleigh covered the enemy with his revolver, and then, anxious to make sure of his aim, awaited the onslaught, while the Dervish, equally anxious not to throw away a chance manœuvred for position. At last Mr. Burleigh fired and his horse, startled by the report, bolted off with him.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, November 2.

Wednesday.—The only important change of pressure conditions is a brisk fall of pressure in Baluchistan and Sind. Pressure is normal or only in slight excess or defect everywhere except on the Burma Coast where it is in moderate to considerable defect. Skies are cloudy in Burma, South Bengal in the East and extreme South of the Peninsular and Konkan. Rain has fallen in Burma but none elsewhere except very light shower in Pamban. Tavoy and Rangoon report 1 1-2 inches, and Moulmein, Thayetmy 1-2 an inch. Cloud has increased in Burmn and rain is likely to continue there, but no change has occurred to make conditions more favourable for rain in the Peninsula.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd November.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·982	NE	17	79·6	87·6	61	.....	0·00	— 0·3
Jask	29·873	E	6	81·8	69·2	86	.....	0·06	— 0·15
Muscat	29·906	Calm	1	83·9	79·6	78	.....	0·00	— 0·46
Aden	29·93	N	9	88·3	76.4	74	.....	0·00	— 0·3
Lahore	29·9 8	NE	6	89·4	61·2	65	.....	4·83	— 10·71
Sirsa	29·909	E	4	91·3	63·1	77	.....	6·92	— 4·77
Delhi	29·933	NE	.	90·2	63·8	56	.....	26·17	+ 2·06
Agra	29·905	NE	3	94·0	65·9	54	.....	31·66	+ 5·41
Cawnpore	29·893	ENE	1	90·8	65·8	74	.....	55·99	+ 22·44
Allahabad	29·907	ENE	1	89·6	68·1	8	.....	39·11	+ 0·81
Jhansi	29·880	SW	3	96·2	71·	58	.....	40·95	+ 4·64
Jacobabad	29.8	E	1	97·5	67·4	49	.....	0·31	— 2·21
Karachi	29·885	W	18	86·9	74·2	8	.....	0·00	— 6·65
Jeypore	29·941	NNE	3	93·7	61·1	50	.....	21·23	— 2·66
Ajmere	29·94	NE	3	93·4	64·0	46	.....	13·85	— 5·42
Deesa	29·9 8	SE	6	101·1	63·5	58	.....	5·69	— 17·65
Ahmedabad	29·9 1	SW	2	95·7	67·1	50	.....	8·55	— 24·00
Bhuj	29·964	SW	10	92·3	67·1	69	.....	4·02	— 9·55
Jamnagar	29·89	SSW	14	89·0	66·2	72	.....	8·74	— 13·83
Dwarka	29·886	WNW	14	84·9	77·7	68	.....	2·27	.....
Rajkot	29·89	SW	.	95·4	63·4	79	.....	11·39	— 13·91
Bhavnagar Para.	29·917	NW	7	95·1	67·5	75	.....	10·99	— 7·90
Veraval	29·914	NNE	1	82·6	68·8	81	.....	6·66	— 10·87
Neemuch	29·936	W	8	91·0	61·3	61	.....	1·8	— 9·81
Indore	29·93	Calm	5	90·6	62·1	61	.....	17·30	— 11·73
Saugor	29·0	[illegible]	5	88·	68·3	54	.....	36·36	— 9·23
Jubbulpore	29·935	[illegible]	2	86·	6 ·5	8	0·05	38·94	— 16·93
Hoshangabad	29·94	SW	1	90·2	67·2	68	0·[illegible]	29·40	— 20·[illegible]
Khandwa	29·912	Calm	2	94·2	5·5	5	.....	15·5	— 14·00
Raipur	29·91	Calm	2	87·	67·	7	.....	43·1	— ·07
Nagpur	29·93	N	4	90·4	64·1	77	0·05	31·25	— 14·10
Amraoti	29·9 4	ENE	5	96·	67·8	61	0·02	23·97	— 7·72
Akola	29·933	Calm	.	9·9	64·8	72	0·0	25·0	— 5·88
Surat	29·26	E	3	93·4	67·5	74	.....	32·53	— 24·37
Malegaon	29·22	Calm	.	96·9	65·1	64	.....	18·63	— 3·66
Bombay	29·912	NNE	6	88·6	7·2	0	.....	33·34	— 0·3
Poona	29·47	N	7	85·5	66·9	92	.....	12·78	— 11·0
Ahmednagar	29·2	NE	4	83·3	65·9	.....	0·01	15·12	— 4·22
Aurangabad	29·916	Calm	4	86·3	66·7	62	0·09	31·07	.....
Sholapur	29·91	S	5	90·2	69·0	44	.....	23·2	— 3·4
Ratnagiri	29·1	N	.	88·	75·9	79	.....	96·5	— 8·82
Bijapur	29·00	NE	.	89·4	68·8	70	.....	12·91	— 7·05
Belgaum	29·8 1	Calm	2	84·3	5	72	.....	4·22	— 1·9
Mormugoa	29·876	Calm	6	86·0	76·9	87	.....	91·71	+ 3·41
Karwar	29·8 5	NE	4	86·7	7	87	.....	111·35	— 6·05
Mangalore	29·5	E	4	86·4	76·4	9	.....	123·80	+ 12·85
Calicut	29·1	E	6	85·7	75·2	6	.....	40·56	+ 9·75
Cochin	29·63	ENE	M	87·	75·6	8	.....	90,12	+ 4·61
Bangalore	29·914	E	6	82·3	69·9	5	.....	21·08	— 3·65
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·920	Calm	.	88·9	65·2	62	.....	20·1	— 7·16
Masulipatam	29·5 2	Calm	5	85·	72·1	80	.....	28·7	— 1·88
Bellary	29·9	ENE	8	90·0	68·2	61	.....	18·15	— 3·72
Cuddapah	29·870	E	G	94·	71·1	38	.....	9·8	— 14·98
Madras	29·6.	NNE	6	91·5	07·0	68	.....	45·9	— 11·76
Coimbatore	29·8 2	NE	4	8 9	67·1	90	.....	1·07	— 0·87
Trichinopoly	29·880	Calm	.	88·	69·4	75	.....	14·4	— 3·3
Negapatam	29·83	NW	14	88·7	71·0	7	.....	9·73	— 11·18
Colombo	29·810	N	13	84·5	77·5	82	0·03	12·1	— 6·3

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer does not vary much from normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Veraval, Surat, Bhavnagar, Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa; minimum 7° in excess at Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Masulipatam, Negapatam, Bombay and Ratnagiri.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Weather continues fine, but pressure in the Indus valley is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29 901
Temperature of the air ......degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded - 10) ...	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	91·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General-Directions of Wind.* ENE, WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	147

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—November 25.

10 p.m. ...... 81·3

WEDNESDAY.—November 2.

6 p.m. ...... 78·4
10 a.m. ...... 82·8
2 p.m. ...... 86·8
4 p.m. ...... 85·6

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, November 3.

1 The following extract is published from Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, 1904, p. 11 item 70, for information.

"Unless, during the year in question, a Member of a Mounted Corps has, in the opinion of the O C, mounted himself suitably or, as a Quarter-Master or Paymaster, performed his duties efficiently, he shall not be returned as efficient even though he possesses the requisite Drill and Musketry qualifications."

2. The Squadron will parade on the sands at Church Gate Station on Thursday the 10th instant at 7 p m sharp.

Dress:—Marching Order.

3. Members who have not yet drawn water bottles, havresacks, or provided themselves with puttie gaiters, spurshields, and chains are requested to apply to the Sergeant Instructor at once.

4 The range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for practice and class firing next Saturday the 5th instant from 3-45 p m Recruits should make a point of attending and notifying the Sergeant Instructor of their intention to be present.

Train leaves Church Gate Stations 2-50 p m Bombay Time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 3.

1 There will be a General Meeting of No 2 Coy at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarter to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 p. m, all members of the Company are requested to attend.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, November 3.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 5th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 5-30 p.m. Cadets will attend. Dress—Drill Order, Helmets, Bandoliers and Putties to be worn. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—Byculla School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

St Marry's College—Two Double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible and draw them before the Opening Parade.

3 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

4 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 3rd, 4th and 6th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

5 The following promotions will take effect in H Company from this date:—No 5210 Lce Corpl C Ablit to be Corporal to complete establishment, No 5390 Cadets G Cowper, No 5791 Cadet H Butterfield, No 5058 Cadet W Hallume and No 5589 Cadet G Mungavin to be Lance Corporals to complete establishment.

6 There will be Drill for Recruits on to-day (Thursday) the 3rd inst at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m.

By Order
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Messageries Maritimes and Co's steamer Caledonien 2540 tons, Captain H Gregory, arrived in harbour to-day from Noumea, 29th September, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons Captain F D C Dawing sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mrs Watson and infant and 100 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala 770 tons Captain E G Watson will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr J K Nuttall, Mr T Mead, Mr H W Booth, Sub-Condr Sayers and wife 10 natives and 100 deck.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay 2,941 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour to-day from Liverpool 8th October with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Keene, Miss Wrench and Neice Mrs H W Stevenson Miss M H Millet Miss Streawood, Miss Renther Miss Morrison Miss Vacher Miss Sale Hill, Major L G Watkins Capt and Mrs Jacques, Mr and Mrs J P Ellis and infant Mrs Lemaistre and 2 children, Miss Smyth, Miss Marsden, Miss Annie Roe, Miss Alice Roe, Capt and Mrs Barton, Capt A G Kemball, Mrs Pennington and infant Mr and Mrs J S Swan Capt W G Lillingstone, Mrs Wallace, and 3 children, Miss McNair Mr and Mrs Wildebload, Mrs Treble and 2 children Mrs Cooke, Col Rose, Mrs Grattan and infant Miss McAllester Capt W C Walker, Mr Frank Shorrock, Mr E A Lawton Mr and Mrs Hare and 2 infants and Mr Forbes.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Nubia 3,844 tons Captain L N Tillard sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo Miss F B Smith Miss H Smith Mr D K Love Mrs M Lepchet and child Miss R Akerman Captain Labyell, Mrs Brenan Mr F Brenan Mr Peermahomed Cassumbhoy Mr R Lepchets Mr and Mrs R M Phillips and Captain and Mrs Teman. For Singapore, Mr Abdool Gafoor. For Penang Mr Alston and Mr L Menasche. For Hong Cong, Mr P D Saklatwala and Mr Kowatabor. For Shanghai, Mrs Reches Mr B D Tata Mr and Mrs Leach and 2 children. For Sydney Mr H Deen.

MAN-OF-WAR and ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	......	......	Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr	Rowand	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	......	......	......
Do Karen	......	......	......
Do Pathan	......	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Sharp			M M & Co
Grantly Hall	2585	Jenso			J M & Co
Nizam	2041	Mackinnon			T Morrison & Co
Byoula	1095	Parson			M M & Co
Afghan	1439	Dexter	P Gulf	29-10	H C Joosub
Zillah	2412	Lees			W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	2011	McLemon			T M & Co
Kapurthala	729	Watson			M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Carr			M M & Co
Baron Balfour	2582				W & A Graham & Co
Alboin	660	Ralston	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	City of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	9-11	K N & Co
B	Clan-Sinclair	1872	R C Pagan	Antwerp	8-11	F Muir & Co
F	Shirala		Brown	Dunkirk	5-11	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R See Ports	4-11	B & P S N Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Bunnel	Singapore	10-11	B & P S N Co
H	Keichstag	1319	Tnle	Zanzibar	3-11	A Strandes
K	Orwell	2445	Frame	Hull	10-11	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Mozafferi	1387	Mylchriet	R See Ports	8-11	B & P S N Co
R	Gulf of Trinidad	1701	Hughes	R See Ports	8-11	B & P S N

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	12-11	W & A G & Co
3	Caledonien	2450	Gregory	Marseiles	3-11	M M & Co
6	Bengal	2752	Phillips	China	16-11	A L S N Co
7	Santnia	3352	Phillips	Stream	3-11	M M & Co
8	Okhla	6136	Babb	Calcutta	5-11	M M & Co
9	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	5-11	P & O Co
10&11	Wartburg	3609	Schmitt	Karachi	5-11	Glade & Co
12	Mongolia	4955	London	London	12-11	P & O S N Co
15	Clydesdale	2295	Landburg	Mangalore	5-11	M M & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

C City of Perth	2578	McNeil	Karachi	5-11	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Manglore	4-11	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	City of Bombay Caledonien s	Snow Gregory	Liverpool, Oct 2 Noumea, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Promes	Mckey	Liverpool via Karachi
	Flemings	Dunckley	Calcutta
	Alavia s	Peel	Jeddah
	Plassy Transport.	Seymour	Southampton
	Now shera s	Dewing	Persian Gulf
	Nubia s	Tillard	Shanghai

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Watson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Alboin for Bangkok
" King Arthur for Chefoo, &c
" Caledonien for Marseilles

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	From
29	Satara	6307	Rangoon
29	Ranza	3434	Colombo
29	Nawab	2041	Bombay
28	Strathmore	2292	Bombay
29	Marienfels	3700	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	For
29	Singu	1912	Rangoon
29	Venetia	2233	Dundee
29	Catherine Apcar	1730	Hongkong
29	Victorious	2232	Boston
30	Surada	2354	Australia
30	Bangala	1935	Rangoon
30	Ethiopia	1302	Chittagong
30	Moy (ship)	1544	Demerara
39	Nurani	2870	Bombay
30	Amaryllia	2578	Karachi
21	Adato	2145	Bombay
31	Sutherland	2277	Bombay
31	Rajput	3365	Java Ports
31	Twingone	1120	Rangoon
31	Oolobaria	3420	Bombay

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Graham left Suez on the morning of the 1st instant, and the steamer Clan Macleod arrived in London on the evening of the 31st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Palermo arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's s s D Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the morning of the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 2.

For Liverpool.

Massilia s—25 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 60 bales wool M A Cassom 103 bales wool H A Oosman 150 cwts grain sweeping A Veljee: 173 bales wool C Nanjee; 112 bales wool M Jaitha; 100 bales wool M Ratansey: 55 bales wool David Sasoon and Co: 201 cwts kurderseed 500 cwts 1300 cwts metheyseed Bauer and Kranse 15 bales wool R N R Partap

For London.

Mongolia s—6 bales hides H N H Essa 51 bales hemp F Khoobchand; 160 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 450 cwts dryginger P Valabdas.

Caledonia s—3 1-2 cwts ivory E Passia and Co; 6 cwts ivory K N Meance.

For Dunkirk.

Shirala s—4416 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co: 2001 cwts poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwts linseed G Pragjee; 4000 cwts linseed W agjee Beohur.

For Hamburg.

Wattburg s—84 bales cotton and 147 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons; 165 bales cotton R Dayal; 1100 cwts bones M Jamal; 400 cwts poppyseed and 600 cwts methyseed Volkart Bros; 8 pots rosa oil Bauer and Krause; 2000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Grantley Hall s—473 bales hemp Kidale Reeve and Co. 4000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Clydesdale s—200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

For Marseilles.

Massilia s—4,090 cwts poppyseed E D Sasoon and Co; 2789 cwts mowraseed 1573 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 4 pots rosa oil Bauer and Krausa.

For Shanghai.

Nubia s—10 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 4 chests opium David Sasoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Nubia s—12 chests opium Tajmahomed ati and Co.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

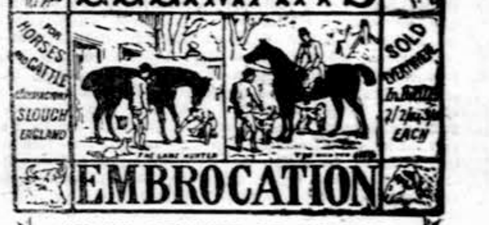
THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody.
Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Increase Your Weight.
Dragged down by a cough that you can't shake off into a shadow of your former weight? Then, by all means, go to the nearest chemist's and get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. It cures from the inside—quickly, surely and safely. Don't let a cold "hang on"—unless you are a candidate for the cemetery. Chest-colds, Coughs and Bronchitis arise from inflamed mucous membranes and air-cells. Little's Oriental Balm is soothing, gentle, calming—and masters all fever and inflammation marvellously. Get it to-day—this minute; delays are dangerous.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

VERTIGO—(Dizziness.)
Disturbance of the digestive function often shows itself in dizziness, or vertigo. The nerves become irritated—affect the blood vessels of the brain—and you're "shut off" for a moment, from the world about you. All such conditions are prevented or cured by Nature's Herbal Extract. It increases the gastric juice—helps digest your food—prevents fermentation, the minute it touches the food in your stomach. Restores balance, vitality and energy—makes you a well man.
Sold at Annas 12 per bottle: Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle
ELLIMAN'S



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ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
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Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0
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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
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KEATING'S LOZENGES
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THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

FRUIT JULIEN

For
Constipation
and
Biliousness

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

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IN HOT CLIMATES

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CALVERT'S

20 per cent

Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

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is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
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KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

NEW 18 CARAT GOLD PENDANTS AND LOCKETS.

No. 19558.
Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.

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Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.

No. 21186.
Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.

No. 25796.
Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 36.

No. 19570.
Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.

No. 25794.
Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.

No. 19364.
Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.

No. 23378.
Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.

No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs. 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.

No. 21174.
Locket set pearls, Rs. 30.
Plain gold, Rs. 20.

No. 20737.
Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.

No. 23682.
Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.

No. 10136.
Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.

No. 16914.
Plain gold, Rs. 10-8.
Smaller, Rs. 9.

No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.

No. 16936.
Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.

No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs. 14.

No. 16926.
Plain gold, Rs 10.

No. 21110.
Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.

No. 11962.
Plain gold, Rs. 10-8.
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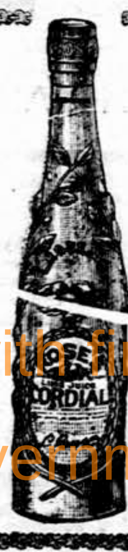

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

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Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

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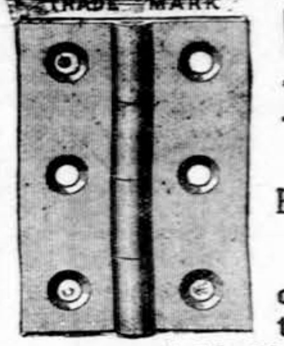

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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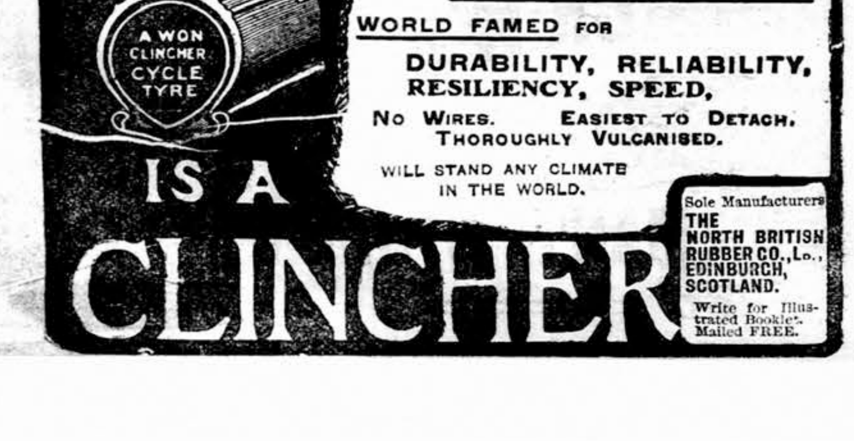
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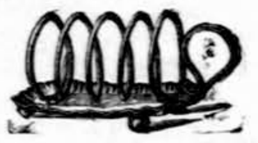
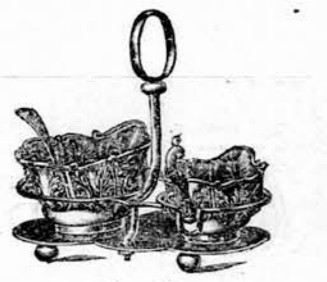


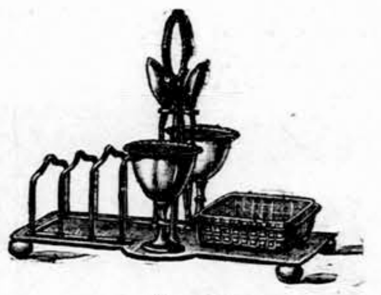
Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.



Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

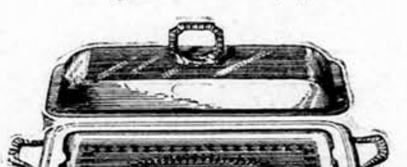


Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8.
Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.



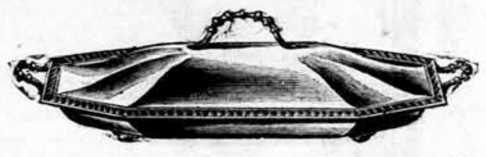
Rs. 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8.
Toast.

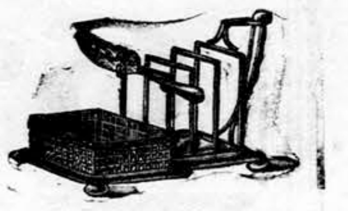
Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5.
Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.



Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 47,
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.

Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20. Chop dish and cover.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

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